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Agenda item 118

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Construction of additional conference facilities at Addis Ababa and Bangkok

Report of the Secretary-General

INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, in section VIII of resolution 43/217 of 21 December 1988, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/16) on revised estimates, including the plans of the Secretary-General for the implementation of recommendation 5 (construction of United Nations conference facilities) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, 1/ as requested by the Assembly in resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987. In the report of the Secretary-General, it was indicated that in accordance with those resolutions, measures had been taken to implement the construction projects at Addis Ababa and Bangkok as outlined below:

(a) Work on the construction projects had resumed in 1988 on the basis of the scope of facilities as originally approved in sections III and XI of General Assembly resolution 39/236 of 18 December 1984;

(b) Work on both projects was proceeding within the level of resources available from previous appropriations and no new appropriation would be required during the biennium 1988-1989.

2. At its forty-fourth session the General Assembly considered the report submitted by the Secretary-General on 4 October 1989 (A/C.5/44/7) and approved appropriations of $29,800,100 and $16,603,900 for the projects at Addis Ababa and

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Bangkok, respectively. The present report reviews the progress on the projects at Addis Ababa and Bangkok since that report and contains updated timetables for the implementation of both projects and the related financial considerations.

I. EXPANSION OF THE CONFERENCE FACILITIES OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AT BANGKOK

A. Status and development of the project

3. The project at Bangkok was resumed in 1988 pursuant to the terms of resolution 42/211 on the basis of the scope of facilities originally approved and as reflected in the previously completed plans and specifications. Construction began in May 1989 and is scheduled to be completed in November-December 1991.

4. Since the 1989 report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/7), construction work has continued, although at a slower pace than that envisaged in the original timetable submitted by the contractor. With the construction boom in Thailand still continuing, most major construction projects in Bangkok have been adversely affected by serious shortages of construction workers, specialized technicians and engineers. The extremely heavy demand for construction materials, particularly cement and steel products, exceeds local supply and has aggravated the situation. Informed sources estimate that major construction projects at Bangkok are, on average, some 12 months behind schedule. In recognition of the situation, the Government granted contractors extensions of six months to complete government construction projects commenced after 28 June 1988 and in some instances granted price adjustments to compensate for increased material costs.

5. The contractor's original timetable had assumed an early return to normal conditions. While the United Nations project has been able to escape the full effects of these adverse factors, the project had nevertheless fallen some 3 to 4 months behind schedule by March 1990, after 10 months of construction. The Secretariat and the supervising consultants made representations to the contractor that urgent steps should be taken to accelerate the pace of the work. Since then, the contractor has taken various measures including a substantial increase in the work-force and the allocation of additional plant and equipment together with changes in the work method to enable work to proceed simultaneously in several portions of the site. One problem that still remains is the shortage of skilled and experienced engineers and technicians to direct and oversee the work for the contractor. The consultant's on-site supervision team has been increased to speed inspection and checking of all details of the construction work and to ensure that these increased efforts are not accompanied by a reduction in quality. While these measures have led to a sharp increase in output that has minimized further slippage in the past six months, the construction project was still some four months behind the contractor's original timetable at the end of September. However, with recent changes in the contractor's on-site management and direction of the project, it should be possible to make up some of this time in the next six months.

6. Final reviews of finished materials, furnishings and equipment have continued during this period. Studies have been made of the new digital telephone system,

which will be compatible with the world-wide United Nations communications system, as well as of the siting of the satellite Earth station necessary to support the communications requirements of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), including the new conference facilities, as well as other United Nations offices and activities in Thailand.

B. Summary timetable

7. The main construction should be completed in November-December 1991, followed by final testing, furnishing and commissioning of the building during the period January-March 1992. The timetable for the balance of the project is given below.

1990	Construction continues
November-December 1991	Completion of main construction
January-March 1992	Final testing, furnishing and commissioning of the building
1992-1993	Guarantee period and final payment to contractors and consultants

C. Financial aspects

8. As reported previously, the construction contract for 955,000,000 baht ($37,598,425 at the April 1989 exchange rate of 25.40 baht per United States dollar) was signed on 12 April 1989 with the lowest bidder. It will be recalled that the construction contract is a fixed-price contract and no further allowance needs to be made for inflation during the course of construction. Prices quoted in the accepted tender are good for the duration of the contract because construction tender prices for the project have been quoted inclusive of inflation. Consequently, the United Nations is protected against the inflationary trend that continues to prevail in the construction industry in Bangkok. Regular reviews of the project costs and reports on the financial aspects are made by the quantity surveyor and projections of the cash disbursements required through the completion of the project have been updated periodically.

9. The estimated total cost of the construction project at Bangkok approved in principle by the General Assembly in section XI of resolution 39/236 amounted to $44,177,700. As previously reported, at current exchange rates it is expected that this amount will be sufficient to cover the cost of the project.

10. Actual expenditures up to 31 December 1989 amounted to $11,165,000. Disbursement up to 31 August 1990 totalled $7,631,500. Based on the contractor's schedule of work and projections of cash disbursements by the quantity surveyor, it is estimated that a further $4,764,700 will be disbursed

during the balance of 1990 and that $15,500,000 will be required for 1991. The total 1990-1991 appropriation of $16,603,900 and the unexpended balance of $11,533,000 in the construction-in-progress account would be sufficient to cover expenditures during the current biennium. It is further estimated that after payments for final testing, furnishing and commissioning of the building, release of retention funds and final payments to contractors and consultants in 1992-1993, the total project budget of $44,177,700 would be sufficient to cover all costs. The revised schedule of estimated expenditures and appropriations is provided below.

	Carry-over from prior appropriations	Estimated expenditures including administrative costs and contingency	Appropriations
	$	$	$
1984-1989		11 165 000 a/	22 698 000 b/
1990-1991	11 533 000	27 896 200	16 603 900 b/
1992-1993	240 700	5 116 500	4 875 800
Total		44 177 700	44 177 700

a/ Actual.

b/ Approved.

II. EXPANSION OF THE CONFERENCE FACILITIES OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA AT ADDIS ABABA

A. Status and development of the project

11. Pursuant to resolution 42/211, the project at Addis Ababa was resumed during 1988 and proceeded on the basis of the scope of facilities originally approved and as subsequently reflected in the design developed by the winning architect/engineer firm selected during 1986, namely, one large plenary hall, one medium-size conference room in addition to the existing Africa Hall and four small conference rooms.

12. When the proposal to defer the construction projects was considered by the General Assembly at its resumed fortieth session, the Fifth Committee had drawn the attention of the Assembly to the fact that the deferral of the projects could entail additional costs and a modification of construction schedules (A/40/111, para. 5 (i)). A revised timetable for the project at Addis Ababa was provided in the 1988 report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/16), together with an updated cost estimate.

13. This information was further updated in the 1989 report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/44/7). In that report it was indicated that, based on the average rate of 1.11 United States dollars to the European Currency Unit (ECU) and the inflation rate assumptions outlined in the report, the cost of construction was estimated at $93,889,500, including administrative costs and contingency. As recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/44/7/Add.2, paras. 8 and 13), 2/ the General Assembly in section V of resolution 44/201 of 21 December 1989 took note of the revised estimates of the Secretary-General.

14. The activities undertaken since the 1989 report of the Secretary-General have included the following:

(a) A supplementary agreement to the Headquarters Agreement was signed on 18 January 1990 regarding the site and on the same date a letter was signed by the United Nations and the Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding duty-free import of materials and equipment for the project and other procedures during the construction period;

(b) Tender documents for the construction project were completed, including detailed drawings, specifications, bills of quantities, draft contract and general conditions. Tender documents were completed some two to three months later than anticipated in the timetable given in paragraph 6 of the 1989 report (A/C.5/44/7), owing in part to complications arising from the design modifications described in paragraph 10 of that report;

(c) Studies were made of the siting of the satellite Earth station required to support the communications requirements of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), including the new conference facilities, as well as other United Nations offices and activities in Ethiopia, and of the new digital telephone system compatible with the world-wide United Nations communications system;

(d) Advertisements inviting applications for pre-qualification from construction contractors were placed in publications in Asia, Africa, Europe and North America in March 1990. Additionally, a number of trade missions and construction contractor associations were provided with the text of the advertisement and invited to publicize the pre-qualification among their members. Likewise a number of firms that had previously expressed interest in the project were provided directly with the text of the advertisement. There was, however, a relatively limited response by late April, so it was decided to place additional advertisements and to extend the deadline for submissions until 14 May. By that date, 34 contractors from 16 countries had submitted expressions of interest;

(e) Upon completion of the pre-qualification review of interested contractors in late May, invitations to tender were issued in June 1990 to 17 contractors/consortia representing firms from 12 countries;

(f) By mid-August the host Government had completed clearing the construction site. Six of the more substantial buildings at the perimeter of the site have been left temporarily for use by the construction contractor for housing, office space or storage, as appropriate;

(g) A number of contractors requested extensions of the tendering period ranging from 2 to 10 weeks. It was considered that an extension of the tendering period would be in the interest of the project and an extension of 20 days was granted. After further requests from the contractors, an additional 14-day extension was granted. Tenders were received on 18 October 1990 from 10 contractors. The detailed review and analysis of the tenders is now under way by the quantity surveyor, the architects/engineers and the United Nations;

(h) Up-to-date estimates of project cost have been prepared by the quantity surveyor based on the priced bills of quantities to be incorporated in the construction contract and estimates of the effects of inflation for the remainder of the project. A projection has been made of the cash disbursements required through the completion of the project.

B. Summary timetable

15. It is expected that the construction contract for the project will be signed in December 1990. Some four to six months would be required for full mobilization of the contractor. Some site preparation and excavation would be undertaken during that period. Piling and foundation work is expected to commence in the first quarter of 1991. Construction is scheduled to take 36 months. The main construction should be completed in the first quarter of 1994, followed by final testing, furnishing and commissioning of the building in the second quarter of 1994. A revised timetable is given below.

October 1990	Construction tenders received
October-December 1990	Evaluation of tenders and award of main construction contract
December 1990-March 1991	Mobilization by construction contractor
1991, first quarter	Commencement of construction
1992-1993	Construction continues
1994, first quarter	Completion of main construction
1994, second quarter	Final testing, furnishing and commissioning of the building
1994-1995	Guarantee period and final payment to contractor and consultants

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C. Financial aspects

16. Previous reports have provided cost estimates based on the experience to date and expectations regarding further inflation in construction costs during the balance of the project. As was indicated in paragraph 8 of the 1989 report (A/C.5/44/7), these estimates have reflected the results of reviews of local construction costs in 1988 and 1989, projections of future trends in labour, material and equipment costs at Addis Ababa and in East Africa in general and Europe as of September 1989. As previously reported, it had been estimated that approximately 70 to 80 per cent of total construction cost represented non-local costs for imported materials, equipment and labour. The estimated total project cost expressed in United States dollars is thus sensitive to fluctuations in rates of exchange between the dollar and European currencies.

17. The estimates submitted at the forty-third and forty-fourth sessions of the General Assembly were converted to United States dollars at the exchange rate of $1.11 to the ECU. For purposes of comparison, the 1989 estimate presented in paragraph 12 of document A/C.5/44/7 is given below in United States dollars and ECUs at the rate of $1.11/ECU then prevailing.

Table 1

	June 1989 estimate US dollars	June 1989 estimate ECU
Construction cost (including site work, connections to existing buildings, and furnishing and equipment)	60 742 500	54 723 000
Consultants and construction supervision	6 937 400	6 249 900
Subtotal	67 679 900	60 972 900
Inflation compounded over the remaining project duration	17 409 600 a/	15 684 300
Estimated total construction cost (excluding contingency and administrative costs)	85 089 500	76 657 200
Administrative costs	1 300 000	1 171 200
Contingency	7 500 000	6 756 700
Estimated total project cost	93 889 500 b/	84 585 100

a/ Inflation compounded at 7 per cent in 1989 and 5.5 per cent for the duration of the project.

b/ Based on an exchange rate of 1 ECU = $1.11.

18. The lowest quotation on the basic tender for the construction contract, before various adjustments and with no advance payment, was 52,655,450 ECU, which provides a sound basis for projecting the final project cost. The construction contract will include payment adjustment mechanisms which would compensate for future inflation in local and imported labour and materials, as well as exchange rate movements between the Ethiopian birr, the United States dollar and the ECU. In this regard, the use of an adjustable price contract for this project is consistent with the recommendation of the Joint Inspection Unit in its report on building construction procedures of United Nations organizations (see A/36/297, para. 76).

19. Payments to the contractor would be adjusted on the following basis: 20 per cent of the value of completed work represents local costs and will be adjusted for local inflation at a fixed rate of 3 per cent per annum. Payments for such work are adjusted for exchange rate movements between the Ethiopian birr and the ECU. Eighty per cent of completed work represents the cost of imported labour, materials or equipment and will be adjusted in proportion to movements in a composite ECU construction cost index.

20. On this basis, and taking into account the contractor's proposed timetable, it is projected that the payment adjustment mechanism would result in additional payments of 9.2 million ECU over the course of construction. This increase is considered to be substantially less than the additional cost that would have been built into the tender prices had the tenderers been obliged to accept all inflation and exchange risks. The estimated total project cost is now 78,523,400 ECU, including contingency and administrative costs. That estimate compares with the previous estimates of 84,585,100 ECU submitted at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

21. Since the time the latest progress report was submitted, the exchange rate has increased from 1.11 United States dollars to the ECU to 1.37 United States dollar to the ECU as of 1 November 1990, an increase of 23 per cent. Should the average exchange rate remain at this level for the balance of the project, the total project cost expressed in dollars would now be $107,576,900.

22. For comparison purposes, table 2 below shows the 1989 estimate (see table 1) and the current estimate along with the dollar equivalent of the current estimate.

Table 2

	1989 estimates adjusted for inflation to 1990 ECU	Estimated project budget 1990 ECU	Estimated project budget 1990 $US c/
Construction cost	54 723 000 a/	52 655 000	72 137 400
Inflation 1989/1990	3 830 600		
Furnishing and equipment not covered by the construction contract	a/	3 345 000	4 582 500
Subtotal	58 553 600	56 000 000	76 719 900
Consultants and construction supervision	6 249 900	6 900 000	9 453 000
Inflation 1989/1990	436 900		
Subtotal	65 240 400	62 900 000	86 172 900
Inflation of 5.5 per cent compounded over the remaining project duration	11 416 800	9 200 000	12 604 000
Estimated total construction cost (excluding contingency and administrative costs)	76 657 200	72 100 000	98 776 900
Administrative costs	1 171 200	948 900 b/	1 300 000
Contingency	6 756 700	5 474 500 b/	7 500 000
Estimated total project cost	84 585 100	78 523 400	107 576 900

a/ All furniture and equipment was included in the 1989 construction cost estimates.

b/ United States dollar amount unchanged from 1989 estimates, converted to ECU at $1.37/ECU.

c/ At assumed rate of $1.37/ECU.

/...

23. Actual expenditures as at 31 December 1989 in the construction-in-progress account amounted to $1,895,666. The schedule of estimated expenditures and appropriations required for the balance of the project, assuming an average exchange rate of $1.37 per ECU, is given in the table below. The projected requirements for the biennium 1990-1991 are within the funds available and amount to a decrease of $5,624,400 against the previous estimates for the biennium, owing primarily to the revised timing of the contractor's proposed timetable, requiring fewer payments to the contractor during the biennium 1990-1991. The proposed award of the construction contract to the successful contractor in December 1990 would commit the Organization to the total cost of the project, which would be payable through 1995, i.e. over three bienniums. It should be borne in mind, however, that the final project cost expressed in United States dollars will reflect exchange rate movements between the ECU and the United States dollar.

	Carry-over from prior appropriations $	Estimated expenditures including administrative costs and contingency $	Appropriations $
1984-1989		1 895 700 a/	3 120 000 b/
1990-1991	1 224 300	25 400 000 a/	29 800 100
1992-1993	5 624 400	63 039 300	57 414 900 b/
1994-1995	-	17 241 900 c/	17 241 900 c/
Total	-	107 576 900 c/	107 576 900 c/

a/ Actual.

b/ Approved.

c/ Assuming an average rate of $1.37 per ECU.

III. CONCLUSION

24. As indicated in the foregoing paragraphs, the construction projects at ESCAP and ECA are being implemented in full compliance with the resolutions of the General Assembly. The requirements for the 1990-1991 biennium are within the levels of the total appropriations approved by the General Assembly for each of these projects. Appropriations to cover expenditures in 1992-1993 would be requested in the context of the Secretary-General's initial proposal of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

25. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/236, progress reports on both projects will be submitted annually until the construction projects are completed.

Notes

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49).

2/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7A (A/44/7/Add.1-8).

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PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Programme budget implications of draft decision A/C.2/45/L.45

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. At its 48th meeting, on 26 November 1990, the Second Committee adopted, without a vote, draft decision A/C.2/45/L.45. A statement of programme budget implications was before the Committee in document A/C.2/45/L.48.

A. Provisions of the draft decision

2. Under the terms of draft decision A/C.2/45/L.45, the General Assembly would:

(a) Take note of Economic and Social Council decision 1990/261 of 19 July 1990, in which the Council endorsed the conclusion and recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Liberia in the list of the least developed countries;

(b) Include Liberia in the list of the least developed countries.

B. Implications of the draft decision

3. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII) of 11 December 1962, as amended by Assembly resolutions 2245 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 and 2489 (XXIII) and 2491 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, travel expenses but not subsistence expenses have been paid by the Organization for not more than five

representatives, including alternate representatives, of each Member State attending a regular session of the Assembly and for one representative or alternate representative attending a special or emergency special session of the Assembly. However, recommendation 6 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations 1/ provides that reimbursement of travel costs for representatives of Member States attending the Assembly should be limited to the least developed countries. Subsequently, by resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, the Assembly decided that the recommendations, as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group, should be implemented.

4. Accordingly, should Liberia be included in the list of the least developed countries, it would become eligible for reimbursement of the travel costs of its representatives attending the General Assembly according to established practice.

C. Additional requirements at full cost

5. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft decision, it is assumed that Liberia would be entitled to reimbursement of the travel costs of its representatives to the forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions of the General Assembly. At current airfares, and assuming full use of this entitlement, estimated additional costs of $27,000 would arise during the biennium 1990-1991.

D. Potential for absorption

6. At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly appropriated $1,490,300 under section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 for travel of representatives of the least developed countries to sessions of the General Assembly. 2/ As a consequence of the merger on 22 May 1990 of Democratic Yemen and Yemen, the number of Member States on the list of the least developed countries was reduced. Accordingly, it is anticipated that the additional costs arising, should the General Assembly adopt draft decision A/C.2/45/L.45, can be absorbed within existing resources and that no additional appropriations would thus be required under section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49), para. 21.

2/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6A (A/44/6/Rev.1/Add.1).

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PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/44/L.26

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. At its 27th meeting, on 28 November 1990, the Special Political Committee adopted without a vote draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.26. A statement of programme budget implications of the draft resolution was before the Committee in document A/SPC/45/L.36.

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

2. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 14, 16, 18, 21, 29 and 31 of draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.26, the General Assembly would:

(a) Request the Secretary-General to prepare a detailed report on the successfully concluded operation of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG);

(b) Again encourage Member States to establish training programmes for personnel for peace-keeping operations and look forward to the completion by the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989, of training manuals, which Member States might wish to use as guidelines for their training programmes;

(c) Request the Secretary-General to prepare for Member States a factual report describing the responsibilities, functions and structures of the various Secretariat units dealing with peace-keeping operations, including details of overload posts;

(d) Invite the Secretary-General to consider appropriate ways of honouring the services of United Nations peace-keepers, bearing in mind that the United Nations peace-keeping forces were awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1988;

(e) Request the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the observations and suggestions mentioned in operative paragraph 28 of the draft resolution and to submit it to the Special Committee by [30 March] 1991;

(f) Request the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

B. Relationship of the requests to the approved programme of work

3. The requests contained in paragraph 2 (a), (b), (c) and (d) above are related to chapter 2, programme 1 (Special political affairs, special political questions and special mandates) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, as extended through 1991. 1/ As indicated therein, however, the nature of the Organization's involvement in this area is determined by the deliberative organs of the United Nations, especially the Security Council, in the light of developments and it would not be appropriate to speculate on the course of events. Consequently, although resources are identified under section 1.B.4 (Office of the Under-Secretary General for Special Political Affairs) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, 2/ which are intended to provide management and support to peace-keeping activities, these activities are not programmed.

4. In connection with the request contained in paragraph 2 (b) above, a report was provided to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session in document A/45/572 in response to the similar request contained in Assembly resolution 44/49.

5. The requests contained in paragraph 2 (e) and (f) above relate to subprogramme 1 (Security Council and political committee activities) of programme 1 (Political and Security Council Affairs activities (excluding activities of the Department for Disarmament Affairs)) of chapter 1 (Political and Security Council Affairs activities) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, as extended through 1991. 1/ Provision is made for substantive services to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and for its reports to the General Assembly in output (iii) of programme element 1.3 (Main Committees of and subsidiary organs established by the General Assembly) of subprogramme 1 under section 2A.B (Department of Political and Security Council Affairs) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. 2/

C. Activities by which the requests would be implemented

6. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, the Secretary-General would:

(a) With respect to paragraph 2 (a) and (c) above, prepare the reports requested;

(b) With respect to paragraph 2 (b) above, complete the guidelines for the preparation of training manuals and make these available to Member States;

(c) With respect to paragraph 2 (d) above, consider ways and means of honouring the services of United Nations peace-keepers;

(d) With respect to paragraph 2 (e) and (f) above, provide the necessary substantive services to the Special Committee.

D. Modifications required in the programme of work for 1990-1991

7. With regard to activities under paragraph 6 (a) to (c) above, as noted in section B above, activities in this area are not programmed in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. With regard to activities under paragraph 6 (d) above, relevant provisions are already made in section 2A of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Consequently, no modification would be required should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution.

E. Additional requirements

8. Financial provision for activities under paragraph 6 (d) above is made in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Consequently, no additional requirements would arise in that context.

9. The activities under paragraph 6 (a) to (c) above would be carried out by the staff of the Office for Special Political Affairs in consultation with other concerned Secretariat offices.

F. Potential for absorption

10. As indicated in section B above, activities carried out by the Office for Special Political Affairs relating to management and support of peace-keeping operations are not programmed. Activities outlined in paragraph 6 (a) to (c) above are clearly within the scope of the work of the Office, for which financial provision is made in section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Consequently, it is anticipated that requirements in this respect can be absorbed within the resources included in the programme budget.

G. Summary

11. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/SPC/45/L.26, no additional appropriations would be required under sections 1 or 2A of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

2/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

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CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA: UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR AFRICAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT 1986-1990

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Programme budget implications of draft resolutions A/45/L.20 and A/45/L.21 and Corr.1

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

I. REQUEST CONTAINED IN DRAFT RESOLUTION A/45/L.20

1. Under the terms of draft resolution A/45/L.20, the General Assembly would decide to establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the purpose of preparing, for the forty-sixth session, the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 and that the Ad Hoc Committee would meet for 10 working days in September before the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

2. Under the terms of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would further decide that the Ad Hoc Committee would meet at an organizational session for two working days in April 1991.

A. Relationship of the proposed requests to the approved programme of work

3. The convening of the Ad Hoc Committee would fall under the activities described in section 5A of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, 1/ carried out by the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation.

B. Activities by which the proposed recommendation would be implemented

4. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, the related conference services would be provided for the Ad Hoc Committee on the following basis:

1. Organizational session of the Ad Hoc Committee

5. The Ad Hoc Committee would hold two meetings a day, for two days. Interpretation would be provided in the six official languages of the General Assembly. There would be a total of 45 pages (4 documents) of documentation to be issued in the six official languages of the General Assembly.

2. Regular session of the Ad Hoc Committee

6. The Ad Hoc Committee would hold 2 meetings a day, for 10 working days, just prior to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly. Interpretation would be provided in the six official languages of the General Assembly. There would be a total of 420 pages (11 documents) of documentation to be issued in the six official languages of the General Assembly.

C. Additional requirements at full cost

7. The related conference-servicing requirements have been estimated at $65,000 for the organizational session and $526,000 for the regular session. Detailed information is provided in the annex to the present statement.

D. Potential for absorption

8. The above cost estimates are based on the assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent conference-servicing capacity under section 29 of the programme budget for the 1990-1991 biennium 2/ and that additional resources would be required for temporary assistance for meetings. The extent to which the Organization's permanent capacity needs to be supplemented by temporary assistance resources can be determined only in the light of the calendar of conferences for 1990-1991. However, as indicated in paragraph 29.5 of the programme budget, the 1990-1991 level of resources for temporary assistance for meetings was estimated on the basis of previous experience to accommodate not only meetings that had been programmed but also additional meetings. In other words, provision was made in the programme budget not only for meetings known at the time of budget preparation but also for meetings that would be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings and conferences in the biennium 1990-1991 was consistent with the pattern of meetings in the past years. On that basis, it is estimated that no additional

resources would be required under section 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 as a result of the adoption of draft resolution A/45/L.20.

9. At the same time, the holding of the Ad Hoc Committee in September 1991 would necessitate an exception by the General Assembly to paragraph 6 of its resolution 40/243, in which the Assembly reaffirmed its instruction to all its subsidiary organs to complete their reports for the following session of the General Assembly no later than 1 September.

II. REQUESTS CONTAINED IN DRAFT RESOLUTION A/45/L.21 AND Corr.1

10. Under the terms of operative paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/45/L.21 and Corr.1, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session through the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole on measures for the implementation and the follow up of the report of the Secretary-General's Expert Group on Africa's Commodity Problems, taking fully into account the African common position on the report.

11. Under the terms of operative paragraph 5, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to include in his report a study on the proposal of the feasibility of establishing an African commodity diversification fund in the African Development Bank (AfDB).

12. Under the terms of operative paragraph 6, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), to carry out a comprehensive study on the proposal on the likely impact of the recent advances in technology and the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations on Africa's commodity sector and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session through the Ad Hoc Committee.

13. Under the terms of operative paragraph 7, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), to carry out a comprehensive study on the capacity of the African commodity sector to supply the industrial materials and intermediate factor-inputs required for the programme under the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to submit his report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, within the context of the final review and appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.

A. Relationship of the requests to the approved programme of work

14. The requests contained in operative paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the draft resolution relate to section 5A (Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation) and section 15 (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) of the programme budget for 1990-1991.

B. Activities by which the requests would be implemented

15. Section 5A of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 includes the preparation of the final report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development. The request of the General Assembly in operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution would require the inclusion in the Secretary-General's report of measures taken in regard to Africa's commodity problems.

16. The request in operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution would require a study to be carried out by the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation.

17. The request in operative paragraph 6 would require a study that would be carried out by UNCTAD under programme element 1.4 of the programme "Executive direction and management" of section 15 of the programme budget for 1990-1991.

18. The request in operative paragraph 7 would require a study to be undertaken by the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in co-operation with UNIDO.

C. Modifications required in the programme budget for 1990-1991

19. The studies requested in operative paragraphs 5 and 7 will become additional outputs under section 5A of the programme budget for 1990-1991.

D. Additional resource requirements

20. Provisions have been made in section 5A of the programme budget for 1990-1991 to cover the study requested under operative paragraph 4 (implementation and follow up of the Secretary-General's Expert Group on Africa's Commodity Problems) and in section 15 to cover the study requested under operative paragraph 6 (impact of the recent advances in technology and the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations on Africa's commodity sector).

21. However, for the studies to be undertaken in response to the requests in operative paragraph 5 (feasibility of establishing an African commodity diversification fund in AfDB) and operative paragraph 7 (capacity of the African commodity sector to supply the industrial materials and intermediate factor-inputs required for the programme under the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa), it is estimated that additional consultancy requirements of $50,000 would have to be met under section 5A of the programme budget for 1990-1991.

E. Contingency fund

22. It will be recalled that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 and in effect starting with the biennium 1990-1991, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available from the contingency fund, those activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of projected activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the Assembly towards the end of its current session.

23. It is not possible to identify resources to be redeployed from low-priority areas or to modify existing activities in order to finance the activities referred to above. In the event, therefore, that resources are not available from the contingency fund, the preparation of the reports mentioned in paragraphs 13 and 15 above would have to be deferred, as provided for in the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

2/ Ibid., vol. II.

Annex

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED CONFERENCE-SERVICING COSTS
FOR THE PROPOSED AD HOC COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

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(a) Organizational session	
(i) Pre-session documentation (25 pages, 1 document: A,C,E,F,R,S)	26 600
(ii) Meeting servicing (Interpretation: A,C,E,F,R,S)	18 500
(iii) In-session documentation (10 pages, 2 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	11 100
(iv) Post-session documentation (8 pages, 1 document: A,C,E,F,R,S)	8 800
Total	65 000
(b) Regular session	
(i) Pre-session documentation (250 pages, 5 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	263 300
(ii) Meeting servicing (Interpretation: A,C,E,F,R,S)	92 200
(iii) In-session documentation (100 pages, 5 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	104 300
(iv) Post-session documentation (64 pages, 1 document: A,C,E,F,R,S)	67 000
Total	526 800

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PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/216 concerning, inter alia, the functioning of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-third session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/216 entitled "Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors", paragraph 4 of which reads as follows:

> "4. Endorses the concurring observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in their respective reports, duly taking into account the divergent views expressed in the Fifth Committee on the question of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres and the Pan-African Documentation and Information System;".

2. It should be recalled in that connection that the Board of Auditors, upon a review of the performance of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), had made the following observations and recommendations in its report to the General Assembly: 1/

> "90. Both the programming and the operational activities of MULPOCs are kept at an extremely low level. Until 1987, MULPOCs had been designed as executing agencies, on behalf of ECA, for only one project financed by UNDP (integration of women in development). That project was terminated in 1987. Indeed, the final report submitted by the project co-ordinator does not mention any activity during that year. The activity of the MULPOCs consists

mostly of routine administrative work. Until 1987, two MULPOCs organized two meetings every year - an experts' meeting and a meeting at the ministerial level. As a result of the financial crisis, it was decided that those meetings would be organized once every two years. As for operational activities, at present, MULPOCs are not equipped to carry out any meaningful study. This kind of work concerning the subregions is carried out by the competent division at [ECA] headquarters, which will organize a field mission rather than rely on the relevant MULPOC. MULPOCs were set up 11 years ago, originally as UNDP-funded projects. They became regular administrative units of ECA in January 1983.

"91. The Board strongly recommends that the achievements of the MULPOCs be thoroughly evaluated with a view to deciding whether this experiment should be continued or whether the mandate, number and structure of these Centres should be completely reorganized."

3. The recommendations of the Board of Auditors have been supported by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) which, upon a review of the Board of Auditors' report, requested that the United Nations Administration carry out without delay the Board's recommendation in paragraph 91 that the achievements of the MULPOCs be thoroughly evaluated with a view to deciding whether this experiment should be continued or whether the mandate, number and structure of these Centres should be completely reorganized. 2/

4. In accordance with the requirements of resolution 43/216, a review team was established in the Secretariat with the following terms of reference:

(a) To examine the original mandate of the centres, with a view to ascertaining its continued relevance;

(b) To examine the structure and organization of the centres, with a view to determining their suitability for the execution of their tasks, taking into account the recommendation made in paragraph 91 of the report of the United Nations Board of Auditors;

(c) To review and report on all aspects of management of the centres;

(d) To examine the adequacy of resources available and make recommendations aimed at strengthening the centres for a more efficient execution of their mandate;

(e) To investigate the effectiveness of the linkages with the substantive and support organizational units of ECA;

(f) To examine any other relevant aspect pertaining to the efficient and effective operations of the centres.

5. The review team completed its tasks and reported its findings and recommendations on the subject to the Secretary-General through the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management of the Secretariat.

6. The review team report was also made available to the Conference of Ministers of ECA at its 25th meeting held at Tripoli in May 1990. Upon review of the report, the Conference, by its resolution 702 (XXV) entitled "Transforming and strengthening the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) of the Economic Commission for Africa" adopted a memorandum on that subject and submitted it to the Economic and Social Council for consideration. 3/ By its resolution 1990/76, the Council largely agreed with the recommendations of the Conference and, by paragraph 6 of that resolution, it urged the General Assembly to provide MULPOCs with additional resources "to enable them to respond more effectively to multinational and multisectoral programming requirements based on priorities identified by member States, and to provide immediately a minimum core of such resources".

7. The present report is submitted in response to the provisions of resolution 43/216. It was prepared on the basis of the review team report and contains recommendations concerning the future operation of MULPOCs, which are summarized in section II below. In arriving at his recommendations, the Secretary-General has also benefited from the deliberations on the subject and related conclusions of the ECA Conference of Ministers in the course of its 25th meeting and those of the Economic and Social Council in the course of its second regular session of 1990.

I. BACKGROUND

8. The Multinational Programming and Operational Centres were established by resolution 311 (XIII) of the ECA Conference of Ministers of 1 March 1977 with the following terms of reference:

(a) Identification of activities/projects of a multinational and multisectoral character and national activities that have a multinational character;

(b) Provision of assistance to States members of their subregions in pursuing those activities by undertaking prefeasibility and feasibility studies and in the process of implementing projects;

(c) Provision of assistance, on the basis of the identification by the countries of the subregion, of the core development issues of the subregion, to which the member States wish to address themselves.

Each MULPOC was established with a legislative organ consisting of a Council of Ministers or Plenipotentiaries and a Committee of Officials to provide policy guidance and to supervise and monitor its work.

9. By its resolution 36/178 of 17 December 1981, the General Assembly noted the above resolution of the ECA Conference of Ministers and emphasized the importance of the MULPOCs for the African countries and the need for substantial and adequate financial and human resources to sustain their activities.

10. The establishment of the MULPOCs has been an important institutional evolution of ECA for promoting subregional economic co-operation and integration. The

centres, as part of the ECA decentralization process, were intended to be the operational arm of ECA at the subregional level. They were intended to provide advice and technical assistance to Governments and intergovernmental organizations and to execute projects on their behalf.

11. There are five MULPOCs, with the following main features:

(a) Niamey-based MULPOC

The Niamey-based MULPOC in the Niger serves 16 countries of West Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. The coverage of the MULPOC stretches over an area of 6,168,343 km^2 with a population of 180 million. There are approximately 40 intergovernmental organizations in the subregion which co-operate with this Centre. In order to co-ordinate their activities, those intergovernmental organizations have created an association and requested the MULPOC to serve as its secretariat. The co-ordination of these activities is facilitated through the establishment of six sectoral committees covering agriculture, industry, trade, transport, energy and human resources development (training).

(b) Tangier-based MULPOC

The Tangier-based MULPOC in Morocco serves six countries: Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia. It covers an area of 8,250,000 km^2 with a population of 131.9 million. This MULPOC has to respond to the decision of the North African countries to establish a preferential trade area among them and to the need to support the recently created Union du Maghreb arabe (UMA) consisting of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritania.

(c) Gisenyi-based MULPOC

The Gisenyi-based MULPOC in Rwanda serves three countries: Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire, covering an area of 2,398,800 km^2 with a population of 44 million. This MULPOC also serves two intergovernmental organizations: the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries and the Kagera Basin Organization.

(d) Yaounde-based MULPOC

The Yaounde-based MULPOC in Cameroon serves the following seven countries in Central Africa: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tome and Principe. This MULPOC covers an area of 3,025,000 km^2 with a population of 21.3 million. The subregion has a few intergovernmental organizations which are served by the Centre.

(e) Lusaka-based MULPOC

The Lusaka-based MULPOC in Zambia serves the following 19 countries: Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, the United Republic

of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe and a number of intergovermental organizations. It covers an area of 6,343,940 km^2 with a population of 178.1 million. That area has the largest number of land-locked countries and island nations, which requires the MULPOC to respond adequately to their specific interests.

12. In 1983, the MULPOCs became part of the ECA secretariat. At the ECA secretariat, the MULPOCs report on their activities to the Economic Co-operation Office. They also maintain relationships with the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Office and with the Technical Assistance Co-ordination and Operations Office in the areas of programming and technical assistance respectively. While the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Office has the responsibility of overseeing the work of the MULPOCs in programming and supervising the budget performance aspects of their work, the Technical Assistance Co-ordination and Operations Office identifies extrabudgetary resources for their operational activities and monitors the management and implementation of projects entrusted to them. The Economic Co-operation Office co-ordinates the entire web of relations between the substantive and support division of the ECA secretariat on the one hand and the MULPOCs on the other. It is also responsible for supervising and co-ordinating MULPOC operations involving, among other things, their relationship with the Administration.

13. The activities of MULPOCs currently fall under programme 3, Development issues and policies in Africa, of chapter 10 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised. Those activities are also programmed under subprogramme 4, Policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic co-operation of programme 3, Development issues and policies in Africa, of section 13 of the 1990-1991 programme budget. Those activities of MULPOCs that are programmed under the regular budget are largely of a research and servicing nature intended for MULPOC governing bodies and countries of the region. Moreover, the Centres are assigned responsibilities of executing operational projects for the benefit of countries of their respective subregions, including the organization of seminars and workshops on specific issues. 4/

14. The staff resources of MULPOCs for the biennium 1990-1991 are as follows:

LEVEL	MULPOCs					Total
	Niamey	Tangier	Gisenyi	Yaounde	Lusaka	
Professional						
D-1	1	1	-	1	1	4
P-5	1	-	1	-	1	3
P-4	3	-	1	1	-	5
P-3	1	1	2	3	3	10
P-2/1	2	2	1	1	-	6
Subtotal	8	4	5	6	5	28
General Service	5 a/	5	2 a/	4 a/	8	24 a/
Total	13	9	7	10	13	52

a/ In addition to these posts, general temporary assistance funds are being used to finance the equivalent of 11 posts: 5 in Niamey, 2 in Gisenyi and 4 in Yaounde.

Of the above posts, 20 Professional (4 D-1, 3 P-5, 3 P-4, 8 P-3 and 2 P-2/1 posts) and 21 General Service posts are financed from the regular budget under section 13. Moreover, the operational costs of MULPOCs relating to travel, general temporary assistance, contractual and other costs totalling some $1 million for the biennium are also met from the regular budget. It is estimated that regular budget financing of MULPOCs activities accounts for approximately 70 per cent of the total MULPOCs costs.

II. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

15. The multinational and multidisciplinary character of the MULPOC mandate as a specific United Nations institution responsible for subregional economic co-operation and integration is welcomed by all concerned. The major sectors of high priority identified for MULPOCs include agriculture, environment, industry, transport and communications, trade, finance, energy, hydrology, social development, human resources, natural resources, science and technology, integration of women in development and economic planning.

16. There is a general consensus among States members of the region that MULPOCs have been successful in supporting institution-building efforts and in strengthening their operational framework, especially during the period when they

had access to adequate United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) funding. MULPOCs have assisted in the establishment of numerous intergovernmental organizations such as the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA), the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development (IGADD), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI). They also actively participated in the establishment of subsidiary organs of these intergovernmental organizations, such as the PTA Trade and Development Bank, the PTA Clearing Arrangement, the Eastern and Southern African Trade Promotion and Training Centre and the Central African Clearing House.

17. An overall assessment of the MULPOCs activities on the basis of the review report leads to the conclusion that the objectives and purpose for which the centres were established 13 years ago are still valid, particularly when taking into account the current socio-economic situation in Africa and challenges that will confront the region in the 1990s. Therefore, it is intended to continue maintaining the MULPOCs with their present structure. In fact, the ECA Conference of Ministers in its resolution 702 (XXV) and the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1990/76 arrived at the same conclusion when they recently reviewed the issue.

18. At the same time, it is felt that the initial objectives set for MULPOCs have not been adequately met and that programme delivery by MULPOCs has been negatively affected by financial difficulties that the centres have been facing as a result of the inadequate and unstable financing required from extrabudgetary sources to provide Member States with advice and assistance.

19. It is felt, therefore, taking also into consideration the immediate needs for subregional and regional economic co-operation and integration in Africa, that the mandates of MULPOCs need to be adjusted to reflect the recent trends in that field as well as new challenges of the current decade. In this connection, it is noted that by its resolution 702 (XXV), the ECA Conference of Ministers approved the new terms of reference of MULPOCs as follows:

(a) To provide member States and intergovernmental organizations with technical assistance (advisory services) in project identification, planning and the formulation of multisectoral programmes and projects for execution by the MULPOCs in association with the secretariats of intergovernmental organizations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system;

(b) To provide member States and intergovernmental organizations with short-term advisory services in development planning and to assist in the translation of those plans into multinational and multisectoral programmes and projects, including the identification and formulation of programmes and projects for execution by them or at their request by ECA subregional technical assistance programmes (MULPOCs) themselves, in association with the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as required;

(c) To undertake prefeasibility and feasibility studies, research on and analyses of priority areas identified by member States and intergovernmental organizations in order to enhance subregional co-operation and integration;

(d) To provide assistance and support in the development of human resources and in organizing training courses, seminars, lectures, workshops and round tables, and to execute multinational development programmes and projects for socio-economic advancement with a view to strengthening the institutional and organizational capacity of member States;

(e) To develop, in the light of the above, effective working relationships with Governments, intergovermental organizations, UNDP offices and other international organizations, with a view to harmonizing the design, programming and implementation of technical assistance programmes at the subregional level;

(f) To develop and execute programmes for the more effective participation of women in all aspects of development efforts at the subregional level;

(g) To collect and disseminate, at the subregional level, information and statistical data on macro-economic indicators in member States and to assist them in establishing compatible systems for exchanging information among themselves and with their development partners.

20. The above new terms of reference redefine the role of the centres in clearer terms and also provide a comprehensive policy and operational framework to enable them to carry out the much-needed tasks of acting as catalysts for subregional economic co-operation and integration for which they are particularly well suited. The Secretary-General concurs with the above new terms of reference of MULPOCs.

21. The programme linkages between the centres and intergovernmental organizations by which the programmes of the former would be derived from those of the latter and approved and supervised directly by the ECA Conference of Ministers with appropriate reports to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly would represent a significant innovation in programme design, harmonization and execution. In this connection, it is noted that, by its resolution 1990/76, the Economic and Social Council changed the lines of reporting of the centres; they will now report directly to the ECA Conference of Ministers through the committees of intergovernmental experts that will be responsible for supervising the activities of the centres at the subregional level. The abolition of the existing MULPOC policy organs would thus eliminate the present overlapping and duplication. It is felt that measures implemented along the above lines would create opportunities for better utilization of the potential of MULPOCs for the benefit of the region.

22. The resource constraint has been the nucleus of MULPOC troubles. No matter what structural reorganization of the subregional system is effected, it will not work if the problem of adequate human and financial resources is not at the same time fully addressed. It is, therefore, estimated that MULPOCs, to be able to meet the new responsibilities adequately, would need to be strengthened both under the regular budget and from extrabudgetary resources. As regards the regular budget portion of financing, it has been estimated that staff resources of the centres need to be increased by eight additional Professional posts, as follows:

(a) Two P-5 posts, to accommodate an agronomist (Niamey) and a transport economist (Yaounde);

(b) Two P-4 posts, to accommodate a mining engineer (Lusaka) and an agronomist (Tangier);

(c) Two P-3 posts, to accommodate an agronomist (Gisenyi) and a marine environmentalist (Tangier);

(d) Two P-2 posts, to accommodate an expert in women in development (Gisenyi) and an agronomist (Yaounde).

Moreover, 10 General Service posts (2 for each MULPOC) would also be required. It is intended to propose the above additional posts in the context of the 1992-1993 proposed programme budget. The estimated biennial costs for these posts would amount to $902,300.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/43/5), vol. I.

2/ A/43/674 and Corr.1, para. 13.

3/ See E/1990/84 for the text of the memorandum.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), sect. 13, part C, prog. III.

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PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Optical disc storage and retrieval system

Report of the Secretary-General

I. BACKGROUND

1. At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered a report by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) entitled "From the optical disc pilot project at the United Nations Office at Geneva to an optical disc project for the United Nations" (A/44/684), comments on the report of JIU by the Secretary-General (A/44/684/Add.1) and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), related to the project. 1/ In its resolution 44/201 B, section XVI, part II, the Assembly took note of the report of JIU, the comments provided by the Secretary-General thereon and the information provided by the Secretariat. By the last two paragraphs of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General:

(a) To implement the optical disc project as outlined by JIU, in accordance with the recommendations of ACABQ and taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

(b) To prepare a report containing a comprehensive plan for full implementation of the system, including at the regional commissions and other duty stations, its impact on the availability of documents to Member States, a cost-benefit analysis and other relevant technical and financial issues and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

2. The present progress report is submitted in response to that request.

II. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

3. In order to implement the optical disc system, pursuant to paragraph 2 of part II of section XVI of General Assembly resolution 44/201 B, an interdepartmental steering group was formed within the Secretariat to establish the first phase of the system at Geneva and New York and to plan the implementation of the full system, to include the regional commissions and other duty stations. During the first half of 1990, the steering group concentrated on the preparation of a request for proposals for the implementation of phase I of the system. The request for proposals, prepared with the assistance of a consulting firm, has now been issued; proposals are expected to be received in January 1991. Although this request for proposals covers only the requirements for phase I of the project, vendors have been asked to demonstrate that they can deliver the equipment and services to establish the capabilities envisaged for phases II and III. The process of selecting the supplier is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 1991.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

A. Scope of the project

4. The project is intended to establish a fully operational system for:

(a) The storage of United Nations parliamentary documents on optical disc as coded text or image-based documents;

(b) The on-line retrieval of such documents by remote computer work-stations for display on screen or for print out;

(c) The high-speed transmission of such documents to United Nations duty stations, offices and missions of Member States and other users world wide.

The parliamentary documentation, stored on line in data bases at United Nations Headquarters and the United Nations Office at Geneva and described/indexed using the structure of the United Nations Bibliographic Information System (UNBIS), will include pre-session, in-session and post-session documentation for meetings and conferences of the Security Council, the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies, the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and the Trusteeship Council. The documents will be stored in all official languages of the United Nations: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Documents will be stored in coded form not only to reduce storage space requirements on the optical disc and facilitate transmission of documents through available communications lines but also to permit editors, translators and word-processors to reprocess texts retrieved from storage. The total number of pages to be processed each year is estimated at about 1 million standard pages, and a total of 2 million pages will be stored on line in the first phase of the project; in subsequent phases 2 million pages will be stored on line and additional pages will be stored in "jukeboxes" in both Geneva and New York. The material stored in jukeboxes will also be available on line, but the response time will be somewhat slower.

5. The objectives of the system are:

(a) To increase the speed and reduce the costs of world-wide distribution of parliamentary documents;

(b) To provide a more economical and secure means of storing such documents;

(c) To facilitate reference to these documents by users world wide.

B. Plan for phased implementation of project

6. The project will be implemented in three phases:

(a) In phase I, to be carried out during the present biennium, a fully operational system will be placed in service at the United Nations Office at Geneva, with access to the system provided to Secretariat users and up to 30 diplomatic missions of Member States; at United Nations Headquarters, a limited system, primarily for the input of documents, will be installed with capacity to store and retrieve parliamentary documents produced in New York, to exchange documents with Geneva and to operate an optical disc data base containing documents prepared in both New York and Geneva;

(b) In phase II, to be implemented during the biennium 1992-1993, the system will be made fully operational in New York, the number of internal retrieval work-stations in Geneva and New York will be increased, and access will be provided to an additional number of diplomatic missions in New York and Geneva;

(c) In phase III, to be implemented during the biennium 1994-1995, the system will be expanded to include the United Nations Office at Vienna, the regional commissions, Nairobi and other selected United Nations duty stations as well as to provide world-wide access through public networks to Member States and other users of United Nations parliamentary documents.

C. Brief description of the system proposed for phase I

7. In the first phase of the project a fully operational optical disc system will be established at the United Nations Office at Geneva, with telecommunications links to diplomatic missions at Geneva, and an initial system at United Nations Headquarters primarily to be used to input parliamentary documents produced in New York. In each location the system will have the capacity to input documents both in coded form (from word-processing) and in image form (from optical scanning), with bibliographic description and indexing based on UNBIS; to store the documents on optical disc; to retrieve them for viewing and printing; and to transmit them in electronic form within the Secretariat at Geneva and New York and between Geneva and New York. At Geneva, the system will also permit access by diplomatic missions.

8. Parliamentary documents produced in New York will be processed at United Nations Headquarters; parliamentary documents produced at Geneva will be processed at the United Nations Office at Geneva. A daily exchange of documents in electronic form between New York and Geneva will ensure that the optical disc data bases at each location are complete and up to date and will also enable each unit to act as a back-up for the other. Provision will be made for the automatic transfer of inquiries to the data base in the other location whenever the system in one location is not operating.

9. Since this is the first phase of the establishment of a system eventually intended to serve all United Nations duty stations as well as external users, the design and installation of the initial system will take into account the need for subsequent expansion of the storage capacity of the data base, the number of networked work-stations (and hence the number of simultaneous requests for access) and the access for users at locations other than Geneva and New York (Vienna, Nairobi, Addis Ababa, Baghdad, Bangkok, Santiago and ultimately users at any location accessible through public telecommunications networks). The expansion of the system will benefit from experience acquired in the initial operation of the system at Geneva as well as developments in technology. Its pace will also be determined by the rate of progress in the establishment of global telecommunications networks and in the provision of computer work-stations for language services staff.

10. It is contemplated that eventually all diplomatic missions of Member States at Geneva will be connected to the system; in January 1990, there were 136 missions of Member States and 9 of observer missions. It is expected, however, that no more than 40 missions will ask to be connected in the first biennium of the operation of the system. During the same period, some 30 internal retrieval stations will be connected at Geneva with a possible total of 60 or so in the following biennium, as well as 80 external retrieval stations. In New York, while no external users are planned in the 1990-1991 biennium, diplomatic missions will be connected as from 1992. All of the missions, as well as a number of other external users, are expected eventually to be connected to the system. As many as 300 internal retrieval stations may be necessary within two to four years. All in all, more than 1,300 retrieval stations may eventually be connected to the system in New York.

11. The volume of documentation stored in the system is expected to grow by about 1 million pages a year; by early 1993, it will be necessary to have jukeboxes in both Geneva and New York and to store only the most recent documents on disc drives.

IV. BENEFITS EXPECTED FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SYSTEM

12. The actual configuration of the system, and hence its costs, will not be known until specific proposals from vendors are reviewed. In addition, benefits flowing from implementation of the project are generally of a long-term nature and are extremely difficult to quantify at the present point. Accordingly, it is not possible to submit the detailed cost-benefit analysis requested. It is, however, possible at this stage to indicate the areas in which the system, once fully

operational, is expected to bring gains in efficiency and effectiveness and reductions in costs. The Secretary-General would propose to report further on the implementation of the optical disc project to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, in the context of consideration of his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

13. Substantial benefits will be realized once a collection of parliamentary documents spanning a period of several years has been stored in coded form in the data base and many users, including editors, translators and revisers, have been equipped with retrieval work-stations. Although this will not be the case during the initial phase of the project, these long-term benefits are included in the following description of the benefits the optical disc system is expected to bring at each stage of the processing, storage and distribution of parliamentary documentation. It should also be noted that the system is expected to bring benefits to a variety of users of documents in addition to those directly involved in their processing, primarily by improving the timely distribution and accessibility of documents, facilitating their use and reducing the need for storage of paper documents.

A. Editing

14. The fully operational system is expected to increase the productivity of editors and improve the quality of their work. The ability to retrieve on screen the full text in all official languages of previously published United Nations parliamentary documents would reduce the time required by editors to ensure complete and correct references to such documents and would facilitate their editing of new documents. To the extent that the optical disc data base contains the full text of the required reference documents, direct on-line access would reduce the time and staff resources devoted to research and the retrieval of paper copies of documents and might therefore eventually permit a reduction in the number of editorial clerk and editorial assistant posts. It would also reduce the need for editors to maintain such documents in local reference libraries, thus freeing space and resources for other uses. The ability to transfer text from the documents retrieved in coded form to documents being edited would also facilitate the editing process and save time in subsequent word-processing. In the first several years of operation of the full system, while the data base is being established, no post reductions are foreseen in the editorial services, although some gains in productivity and quality are expected.

B. Word-processing

15. The fully operational system is also expected to increase the productivity of word-processing operators. The storage in coded form in a central optical disc data base of the full text of all documents in all official languages would reduce the need for word-processing pools to maintain their own archives of completed documents and would also eliminate the need to supply copies of documents in electronic form to author departments; resources now devoted to these activities would be available for other productive work. The ability to recover the full text

of documents in a coded form that would permit transfer of text to new documents received for processing would facilitate the processing of documents that repeat verbatim passages from published texts and thus increase productivity. Depending upon the methods decided upon for inputting and indexing documents for optical disc storage, the optical disc system might involve additional functions for the word-processing pools; however, the increases in productivity indicated above might permit the pools to perform these additional functions with no increase in staff.

C. Translating, including reference and terminology

16. Translators with retrieval work-stations and on-line access to a fully indexed full-text data base containing, in coded form and in all official languages, parliamentary documents issued during the past five years would benefit from the system in several important ways:

(a) They would be able to begin work on a document earlier, since referencing would require less time;

(b) They would be able to transfer text from coded documents retrieved from the data base to new documents received for translation when only slight modifications were made to a previous text;

(c) They could do more complete referencing, since they would have on-screen access to a full-text data base of parliamentary documents indexed according to subject, intergovernmental body and other standard elements and would not need to maintain individual reference collections of such documents; moreover, the documents would always be available at short notice.

As can be seen from the above description, the introduction of the optical disc system will bring immediate benefits to translators in terms of facilitating some aspects of their work. But these benefits will be expressed in improvements in the quality and timeliness of translations rather than in a reduction of staffing requirements in the translation services.

17. The reference services would benefit, since they would not have to provide paper copies of documents but could simply provide a list of reference documents, which the translators themselves could retrieve directly from the data base and either display on screen or print out. They would no longer need to maintain such extensive reference collections of current United Nations parliamentary documents or to make numerous copies of such documents for the simultaneous use of many translators. Some redeployment of staff resources from reference services might therefore be possible once the reference data base is well established, but this depends upon the proportion of the reference library accounted for by United Nations parliamentary documents since the reference and terminology collection also includes a wide variety of documents produced by other organizations, within and outside the United Nations system.

D. Printing

18. Between 7,000 and 8,000 documents (pre-session, in-session and post-session) are issued each year in thousands of copies at United Nations Headquarters, for the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council and their subsidiary bodies. Printing and distribution are therefore areas in which the optical disc system is expected to bring important long-term financial benefits through savings in paper and other supplies, reduction of storage space requirements and possibly some reduction of posts. Although printed copies of documents would continue to be made available to all missions that desired them, it is expected that once missions and other heavy users of documents are accustomed to retrieving documents routinely from the optical disc system, their demand for printed copies will decrease and it will be possible to reduce initial print runs.

19. The total number of copies of a document that are printed is the sum of the number of copies requested by all recipients (including other United Nations offices and depository libraries) plus the number of copies required for distribution in conference rooms and the number of copies required for stock. The following data illustrate current roll figures at United Nations Headquarters for documents for selected organs:

Number of copies

	Arabic	Chinese	English	French	Russian	Spanish	Total
General Assembly	619	199	4 212	1 432	477	722	7 661
Security Council	592	150	3 175	907	333	447	5 604
Economic and Social Council	440	180	3 222	1 062	293	482	5 679

Copies distributed to missions account for about one third of the total number of copies produced at Headquarters. To the extent that missions with access to the optical disc system decide to obtain documents from the data base in electronic form rather than in printed form, the number of copies printed for distribution to missions could be reduced.

20. Roughly 10 per cent of the total print run is required for secondary distribution in conference rooms. The number of copies printed for such distribution is determined by the membership of a body, the anticipated number of observers and the number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) attending a particular meeting. Following each meeting the actual usage is analysed to keep the number of copies provided to future meetings of each body to a minimum. The copies placed in a conference room serve largely to satisfy secondary requests from delegates and Secretariat staff attending a particular meeting; each participant should normally have received the documents through the regular distribution prior

to the meeting. The following data indicate the number of copies currently provided in a conference room during meetings of selected bodies:

	Arabic	Chinese	English	French	Russian	Spanish	Total
General Assembly	100	50	400	225	60	150	985
Security Council	80	30	200	100	50	80	540
Economic and Social Council	60	30	250	100	30	75	545

It would always be necessary to have some printed copies on hand for immediate distribution, but it might be possible to reduce the stock on hand and to print copies of short documents on demand. However, this would involve a delay, since delegates would have to wait for the document to be printed, and it is not yet clear that the cost of acquiring and operating printers in each meeting room would be less than the present costs of printing the number of additional copies needed for secondary distribution in meeting rooms.

21. At present about 10 per cent of the copies initially printed go to stock; this number could be reduced considerably if the documents were available on optical disc and secondary requests were to be printed largely on demand. Whether this would bring net savings would depend upon the actual number of requests for documents, the size of the document requested and the costs of printing individual copies of documents on demand instead of printing a number of copies for secondary distribution during the initial print run. Of course, there would be a clear reduction in printing costs for the United Nations if those users with access to the optical disc system simply retrieved electronically and printed the documents they required themselves. Below is an indication of the number of copies currently kept in stock for selected bodies:

	Arabic	Chinese	English	French	Russian	Spanish	Total
General Assembly	75	40	350	200	50	100	815
Security Council	100	20	375	100	20	50	665
Economic and Social Council	50	40	250	100	35	80	555

E. Distribution and storage

22. The JIU report gave particular emphasis to savings as a result of reduced needs for storage space, both in central documents distribution and in other areas such as the library and substantive departments with duplicate storage and document-processing activities. Some possibilities for reduction of storage space for documents produced at Headquarters and held for secondary distribution are described briefly below. As concerns storage requirements for documents in the library, the optical disc storage system is seen as a parallel means of storing parliamentary documents, rather than as a replacement for the original paper documents. Optical disc storage would facilitate access to these texts by users and would alleviate problems that may arise from the deterioration of paper documents. As concerns storage and document-processing activities in other substantive departments, the savings in space and resources will depend upon the relative importance of United Nations parliamentary documents in their reference collections.

23. In the central documents distribution service at Headquarters, parliamentary documents are normally kept in stock for two years after their original date of issuance; official records (verbatim and summary records, annexes and supplements) are kept for five years. Resolutions, however, are stored on a continuous basis. The following criteria are used to determine the number of copies to be stocked:

(a) Distribution category;

(b) Size of body;

(c) Frequency of sessions;

(d) Type of documents (e.g., recurrent report, statistics);

(e) Number of pages of a document and comparative costs of storage versus rerolling;

(f) General interest in a subject-matter;

(g) Possible use of same documents by other bodies or committees;

(h) Results of stock analysis of previous documents in the same or similar series;

(i) Interest expected to be generated by the agenda item pertaining to a document;

(j) Availability of reroll capacity.

24. The system is not expected to eliminate entirely the need for the distribution of printed documents to permanent missions in New York, Geneva and Vienna or to other users, such as depository libraries, although it is expected to decrease the

number of copies being distributed and therefore to reduce the overall volume of work, bringing a reduction in storage space requirements and shipping costs and possibly permitting a reduction in staff resources.

25. Another significant benefit is expected to be a great improvement in the timeliness and economy of distribution. The transfer of documents in electronic form from the duty station at which they were generated or issued to other United Nations conference centres, diplomatic missions and other external users with the capacity for local retrieval, reproduction and distribution would eliminate delays and expense now experienced in the shipment of documents by surface or air.

F. Storage

26. It is expected that the optical disc system, once fully operational, will significantly reduce storage requirements for parliamentary documents, although there will be relatively little reduction of requirements in the first phase of the project. As the access to the optical disc storage expands and as users gain experience with the on-line retrieval of documents and the production of documents on demand, storage requirements for parliamentary documents could be substantially reduced if secondary distribution requirements were met largely through printing on demand.

27. Optical discs are less subject to wear and deterioration than are paper documents and microform copies and storage of documents on optical disc in a write once read only form (WORM) would increase the security of the collections of United Nations documents. In addition, it is easier and cheaper to make back-ups of optical discs. To maximize full benefits, the entire collection of parliamentary documents should eventually be transferred to optical disc storage, and the ability to transfer documents from microform to optical disc would greatly facilitate this process.

V. TECHNICAL ISSUES

28. In the process of preparing the detailed request for proposals for implementation of the first phase of the system, several technical issues were identified. While these will be considered in more detail in the analysis of specific proposals received from vendors, it would be appropriate to mention some of the issues at this stage.

A. Image-processing

29. Imaging technology has been available for over 20 years, but until recently it was too expensive for practical use on a widespread basis. In recent years, several dramatic technological breakthroughs have changed the situation. For example, the price of an image work-station has dropped from about $250,000 to less than $20,000. In addition, the speed of data transmission through communications networks has increased. Perhaps most important, optical disc technology has come

to offer cost-effective storage for the large amount of data associated with image-processing. The technologies for low-cost mass storage and retrieval of data and for telecommunications networks are not self-sufficient; rather, they are "enabling technologies" that need to be integrated with other techologies in order to build an operational system. For this reason, particular attention must be given to systems integration.

B. Systems integration

30. The implementation of the optical disc system at the United Nations, particularly in the first phase of the project, is planned as a turn-key project. Potential vendors are required to deliver, install, test and render operational a system that adheres to international standards such as the International Organization for Standardization's X.400 and the International Telecommunication Union's International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee's Group IV. The system will employ an "open systems" architecture to provide the widest possible range of interconnectivity with work-stations from different vendors and with local and international telecommunications networks. This approach will minimize the development effort required on the part of the United Nations. The steering group and the project teams in New York and Geneva will concentrate during the first phase of implementation on monitoring the installation and integration process, as well as establishing proper organizational and procedural environments for the operation of the system. The actual effect of the traffic on the wiring plant of Geneva and New York is not known, but a capacity study is under way in New York and a pilot project is planned. The demands of the optical disc traffic will be considered in wiring plans for Geneva in relation to wiring needed for a new telephone system to be installed.

C. Indexing

31. During the pilot project, documents stored on optical disc were indexed by symbol and language. For a fully operational system, more complete indexing is essential. Therefore, it is planned to describe and index documents using the indexing methods and functions of UNBIS in order to facilitate the search for and retrieval of documents. During the first phase of the project, it is therefore necessary to develop an interface between the optical disc storage system and UNBIS. Such an intermediate software base interface will make it possible to identify documents quickly for retrieval. UNBIS should be seen as complementing the optical disc storage and retrieval system for documents. Documents will be described on the basis of the relevant bibliographic data from the first page of each parliamentary document: the symbol(s) that identify the document, the language (and language of the original if different), the United Nations body (and often subsidiary body) concerned, the session or meeting for which the document is issued, the agenda item number, the date, the title of the document, the personal/corporate/conference name and the type of circulation. They will be indexed by subject, using descriptors from the UNBIS thesaurus. Searching and retrieval of documents should be possible on the basis of any of the above-mentioned elements of the describing/indexing system of UNBIS.

D. Documents format

32. Most parliamentary documents consist entirely of text, but some contain graphs, charts or maps. It is therefore necessary to have a system that can store documents in either image or coded form. Storage of documents in image form will be done, as in the pilot project, using optical scanners. For storage in coded form, the system must have an appropriate interface between word-processing and optical disc and suitable software to convert word-processing document formats into pages of coded text for storage and retrieval on optical disc. It must be able to store documents prepared with the various forms of word-processing software used by the United Nations: Wang World Language, Wang Cyrillic WP Plus, Wang Arabic Polyglot, WordPerfect and Great Wall. Another problem related to the format of documents arises in the case of mastheads. Documents are produced on word processors without mastheads, which are added during the printing process. Since most documents are to be stored in coded form and mastheads stored separately in image form, to enable users to recover a document in the same form in which it was originally published requires additional software in the retrieval system.

VI. FINANCING OF THE PROJECT

33. Pending receipt and analysis of proposals from potential vendors, additional requirements related to phase I of the optical disc project are still estimated at $1.2 million. This estimate will of course be reviewed in the light of detailed proposals received and may vary according to the different solutions proposed, since these are likely to involve different systems and configurations of equipment and software. Such differences are more likely to apply to the central storage and retrieval system than to the individual retrieval work-stations, which will ultimately account for the major part of the costs of individual users of the system. It may be recalled that, as indicated to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, the retrieval work-station would include a standard IBM/AT compatible personal computer which, with operating system, high-definition screen, laser printer and specialized software and communications interface, is estimated to cost approximately $14,000. Naturally, this equipment, like the enhancement of telecommunications networks, can serve other purposes besides those relating to the use of the optical disc storage and retrieval system.

34. In its report on this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, 1/ ACABQ indicated its view that the estimated requirements of $1.2 million should be financed from redeployment of resources and other savings in the proposed programme budget, as well as from the programme support component of extrabudgetary funds. In addition, it felt that the Secretary-General should explore further possibilities of voluntary contributions in cash and/or kind towards the optical disc system. In this context, it is proposed to defer acquisition of compact shelving and some lap-top computers in New York and redeploy the related provision of $162,500 under section 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 to the optical disc project. In addition, savings of approximately $237,500 are anticipated against resources appropriated for external typesetting of official records of the General Assembly under section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 as a result of the ability to produce

certain official records of the General Assembly internally, using electronic typesetting techniques. Heavy competing demands on the extrabudgetary support accounts, including for the Integrated Management Information System, preclude reliance on this source of funding to which, in any case, the optical disc project is largely unrelated. It is not anticipated that more than $400,000 could be made available from this source for phase I of the project and it is unlikely that further resources would be available from this source for future phases. With regard to the possibility of voluntary contributions for the full project, no solicitation has been made in view of the need to observe the requirements of competitive international bidding. Moreover, since it is necessary to establish a fully integrated system, contributions in kind of specific items of equipment might well create problems of compatibility.

35. As indicated above, resources proposed to be made available through redeployment and extrabudgetary accounts and amounting to $800,000 would not be sufficient to meet the cost of phase I of the optical disc project in 1990-1991, estimated at $1.2 million. Estimated additional requirements thus amount to $400,000.

36. In its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, the General Assembly instituted a new procedure, beginning with the biennium 1990-1991, by which a contingency fund would be established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures relating to the biennium derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available from the contingency fund, such additional expenditures can be included in the budget only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. In this context, a consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the General Assembly towards the end of the current session.

37. As indicated above, the estimate of net additional requirements in 1990-1991 would amount to $400,000 and cannot be absorbed within approved resources under section 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. In the event that it would not be possible to accommodate these additional requirements from the contingency fund, it would be necessary to limit the implementation of the project in 1991 to the establishment of a fully operational system at Geneva only.

VII. SUMMARY

38. Should the General Assembly approve the proposals contained in the present report, subject to guidelines for operation and use of the contingency fund, an additional appropriation of $400,000 would be required under section 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. In addition, the Assembly's approval would be needed for redeployment to section 29 of $237,500 appropriated for external printing and binding under section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/44/7 and addenda and corrigenda).

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PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Programme budget implications of draft resolutions submitted to the General Assembly for adoption by the Third Committee in its report contained in document A/45/___

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

INTRODUCTION

1. At its 51st meeting, held on 23 November 1990, the Third Committee adopted without a vote 17 draft resolutions, as contained in its report (A/45/___). Statements of programme budget implications of 11 of those draft resolutions which, in the opinion of the Secretary-General, would have implications for the 1990-1991 programme budget, were before the Committee in documents A/C.3/45/L.36 and A/C.3/45/L.37 and Add.1.

2. Those 11 draft resolutions, if adopted by the General Assembly would have implications not only for the approved programme of work during the current biennium, but also for future bienniums. The present statement deals only with the programme budget implications of those draft resolutions as they relate to the biennium 1990-1991. The implications of those draft resolutions as they relate to future bienniums would be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budgets for the biennium 1992-1993 and beyond.

I. SUMMARY OF PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS IN THE APPROVED PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991 AND ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL 1990-1991 REQUIREMENTS

3. The activities arising from the draft resolutions under consideration and related requirements at full cost have been analysed against the programme of work and related resources as approved under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget. The resulting additional 1990-1991 activities and related additional requirements are presented by individual draft resolution in annexes I to XI to the present statement.

4. The additional 1991 activities are presented in terms of additional outputs and other activities under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget. They are summarized below, with an indication of the relevant annex.

Description of additional activities	Annex
Section 8. Activities on global social development issues	
Subprogramme 9. Crime prevention policy in the context of development	
Programme element 9.2. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development	
New outputs:	
(iii) Provision of data to Member States on prevention of criminality measures (1991)	Annex I
(iv) Provision of data to Member States on comprehensive measures for education on prevention of victimization and protection of and assistance and compensation to victims of crime (1991)	Annex I
(v) Provision of data to Member States on extradition legislation (1991)	Annex VII
(vi) Provision of data to Member States on legislation on mutual assistance in criminal matters (1991)	Annex VIII
(vii) Provision of data to Member States on legislation on transfer of proceedings in criminal matters (1991)	Annex IX

Description of additional activities	Annex
(viii) Provision of data to Member States on legislation on transfer of supervision of offenders conditionally sentenced or conditionally released (1991)	Annex X
(ix) Provision of data to Member States on existing legislation in the fields of prevention and control of organized crime, urban crime and crime against movable cultural property (1991)	Annex XI
(x) Report on compliance with international conventions against terrorism (1991)	Annex XI
Preparation of a programme to deal with the problem of the instrumental use of children in criminal activities (1991)	Annex VI
Subprogramme 10. Analysis of trends in crime and assessment of crime prevention strategies	
Programme element 10.1. United Nations surveys of trends in crime, operations of criminal justice systems and crime prevention strategies	
New outputs:	
(iii) Substantive servicing of meetings of the intergovernmental working group on the need for the creation of an effective international crime prevention and justice programme and assistance in preparation of its report (first quarter, 1991)	Annex II
(iv) Report to the ministerial meeting on the implications of the programme to be proposed by the intergovernmental working group (third quarter, 1991)	Annex II
(v) Substantive servicing of the ministerial meeting on the future crime prevention and criminal justice programme (third quarter, 1991)	Annex II
Preparation of guidelines for the institutional and clinical management of HIV-infected prisoners and those with AIDS (1991)	Annex XI
Subprogramme 11. Guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice	
Programme element 11.1. Treatment of offenders	
New output: (iv) Commentary to the Tokyo Rules for review by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its twelfth session (fourth quarter, 1991)	Annex IV

Description of additional activities	Annex
Programme element 11.3. Juvenile justice	
Preparation of commentaries to the Beijing Rules, Riyadh Guidelines and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty for use by Member States (fourth quarter, 1991)	Annex V
Subprogramme 12. Substantive support of technical co-operation activities	
Programme element 12.1. Substantive support for technical co-operation projects	
Preparation of a programme for the systemization and computerization of criminal justice (1991)	Annex III

5. The additional 1990-1991 requirements resulting from the additional activities referred to in paragraph 4 above are summarized below as follows:

Draft resolution number	Title of draft resolution	Additional 1990-1991 requirements under the regular budget				Notes
		Staff requirements	General temporary assistance	Consultancy	Conference-servicing requirements	
1.	International co-operation for crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development	-	18 500	-	-	General temporary assistance: 3 work-months at P-3 level (see annex I)
2.	Review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice	-	160 900	-	387 500	General temporary assistance: 12 work-months at P-4, 6 work-months at P-3 and 12 work-months at GS levels (see annex II)
3.	Computerization of criminal justice	-	-	-	-	To be financed from extra-budgetary resources (see annex III)
4.	United Nations Standard Minimal Rules for Non-custodial Measures (Tokyo Rules)	-	-	5 000	-	Consultancy services (see annex IV)
6.	United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (Riyadh Guidelines)	-	-	5 000	-	Consultancy services (see annex V)
9.	Instrumental use of children in criminal activities	-	-	5 000	-	Consultancy services (see annex VI)
10.	Model treaty on extradition	3 work-months at P-3 level	-	-	-	(See annex VII)
11.	Model treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters	3 work-months at P-3 level	-	-	-	(See annex VIII)
12.	Model treaty on the transfer of proceedings in criminal matters	3 work-months at P-3 level	-	-	-	(See annex IX)
13.	Model treaty on the transfer of supervision of offenders conditionally sentenced or conditionally released	3 work-months at P-3 level	-	-	-	(See annex X)
15.	Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	12 work-months at P-3 level	18 500	-	-	(See annex XI)
	Total	24 work-months at P-3 level	197 900	15 000	387 500	

6. It is estimated that the additional staff requirements (24 work-months at the P-3 level), as reported in paragraph 5 above, would represent two full-time new posts at the P-3 level to be established effective 1 January 1991 within the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in order to meet the additional requirements arising from resolutions 10 to 13 and 15. The posts in question would also assume responsibilities for development and maintenance of relevant data and providing information to Member States upon request in the context of the additional activities resulting from draft resolution 1. In addition, and aside from the specific requests contained in the draft resolutions, the adoption by the General Assembly and by the Eighth Congress 1/ of numerous instruments, model treaties and guidelines will result in an overall increase in the work-load of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. This would require the establishment, effective 1 January 1991, of a P-5 and a General Service post to handle the additional work-load and be responsible for co-ordinating the collection and analysis of information from Member States and supervising the establishment and maintenance of an international computerized data base on different aspects of crime prevention, national legislations and practices. The additional 1991 costs under salary and common staff costs for the above four posts would amount to $152,000. Furthermore, an amount of $35,000 would be required under section 31 (Staff assessment), to be offset by an equal amount of income under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

II. PROPOSALS FOR ACCOMMODATION OF THE ADDITIONAL 1990-1991 ACTIVITIES AND RELATED ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

7. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolutions as recommended by the Third Committee in its report, the approved programme of work under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget would have to be increased by the additional outputs as proposed in paragraph 4 above.

8. As regards the additional 1991 resources required for implementation of the draft resolutions, as estimated in paragraphs 5 and 6 above, those other than conference-servicing costs would amount to $364,900. Moreover, an amount of $35,000 would be required under section 31 (Staff assessment) to be offset by an equal amount of income under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

9. It will be recalled in connection with these additional requirements that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and in effect starting with the biennium 1990-1991, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed the resources available from the contingency fund, those activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of approved activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the General Assembly towards the end of its forty-fifth session.

10. It has not been possible to identify resources for redeployment from low-priority areas or from modification of existing activities within section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget in order to undertake the activities called for in the draft resolutions as contained in the Third Committee's report to the General Assembly. Should it not prove possible to finance these activities ($364,900) from the contingency fund, they would have to be deferred, as provided for in the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund adopted by the Assembly in resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

11. The estimates of conference-servicing requirements ($387,500) referred to in paragraph 5 above and annex II were calculated on a full-cost basis. Those cost estimates are based on the assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent conference-servicing capacity under section 29 (Conference and library services) of the programme budget and that additional resources would be required for temporary assistance for meetings. The extent to which the Organization's permanent capacity would need to be supplemented by temporary assistance resources can be determined only in the light of the calendar of conferences for 1990-1991. However, as indicated in paragraph 29.5 of the proposed programme budget, the 1990-1991 level of resources for temporary assistance for activities was estimated on the basis of previous experience to accommodate not only activities that were programmed but also additional activities. In other words, provision was made in the programme budget not only for activities known at the time of budget preparation but also for activities that would be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of activities and conferences in the biennium 1990-1991 was consistent with the pattern of activities in past years. On that basis, it is estimated that no additional cost would be incurred under section 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 as a result of the adoption of the draft resolutions under consideration.

12. In conclusion, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolutions 1, 2, 4, 6, 9 to 13 and 15 contained in the report of the Third Committee, additional requirements in the amount of $364,900 would arise under section 8 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Moreover, an amount of $35,000 would be required under section 31 (Staff assessment), to be offset by an equal amount of income under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

Notes

1/ A/CONF.144/28, chap. I, sects. B and C.

Annex I

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 1 ENTITLED "INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT"

1. The operative paragraph of the draft resolution reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"Adopts the recommendations on international co-operation for crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development, as contained in the annex to the present resolution."

2. The above-mentioned annex, in particular its paragraphs 8, 9, 12, 13, 22, 24 and 27, contains recommendations for strengthening co-ordination by the Secretariat of United Nations activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. In particular, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat would, inter alia, need to undertake an inventory of preventive measures related to such types of criminality as burglary, violent theft and street crime on the basis of an in-depth assessment and evaluation of those measures in various cultural, social, economic and political contexts, for use by Member States. The Centre would also need to prepare a guide containing an inventory of comprehensive measures for education on the prevention of victimization and on the protection of, and assistance and compensation to, victims, for use by Member States. It is further proposed in the annex that the Secretariat extend special assistance to developing countries for the elaboration of collaborative prevention and control strategies, and for technical and scientific co-operation.

3. The activities proposed in the annex to draft resolution 1 are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised. a/ It is further estimated that the above activities relate to subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development) of section 8 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. b/ They are not programmed in the current programme budget and thus represent a new activity.

4. The activities referred to in paragraph 2 above would require completion in 1991 and subsequent updating of the two inventories. It is estimated that for 1991 the activities would involve research and analysis and would require general temporary assistance funds at the P-3 level for a period of up to three months. The related costs would amount to $18,500. After the inventories are completed, the related data base on legislation would be established for furnishing Member States with the information upon request in the current and future bienniums.

5. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution 1, the approved programme of work under section 8 for the biennium 1990-1991 would require the following modification:

Subprogramme 9. Crime prevention policy in the context of development

Programme element 9.2. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development

New outputs:

(iii) Provision of data to Member States on prevention of criminality measures (1991);

(iv) Provision of data to Member States on comprehensive measures for education on prevention of victimization and protection of and assistance and compensation to victims of crime (1991).

6. As regards the costs referred to in paragraph 4 above ($18,500), it is estimated that it is not possible to absorb those costs in full or in part from within resources programmed under subprogramme 9 of section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget. Those costs would thus represent additional requirements for the current biennium. The related requirements for future bienniums would be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budgets for those bienniums.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex II

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 2 ENTITLED "REVIEW OF THE FUNCTIONING AND PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE"

1. Operative paragraphs 1 to 3 of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. Decides to establish an intergovernmental working group, which, on the basis of the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control entitled 'The need for the creation of an effective international crime and justice programme', would produce a report elaborating proposals for an effective crime prevention and criminal justice programme and suggesting how that programme could most appropriately be implemented, and, accordingly, requests the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint no more than thirty Member States on the basis of the principle of equitable geographical distribution to constitute the membership of the working group;

"2. Invites Member States, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, to convene an early ministerial meeting:

"(a) To consider the report of the intergovernmental working group in order to decide what the future crime prevention and criminal justice programme should be;

"(b) To consider, in this context, the possible need for a convention or other international instrument to develop the content, structure and dynamics of that programme, including mechanisms for setting priorities, securing the implementation of the programme and monitoring the results achieved;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparation for the ministerial meeting, to assess the possible implications of the programme proposed by the intergovernmental working group for the resources and organization of the Secretariat and to report thereon to the ministerial meeting and to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;"

2. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), programme 1, subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised. a/ It is further estimated that the above activities relate to those approved under subprogramme 10 (Analyses of trends in crime and assessment of crime prevention strategies) of section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget. b/ The proposed activities are not programmed in the current programme budget and thus are new activities under section 8.

3. The activities referred to in paragraph 1 of the draft resolution would comprise a session of an intergovernmental working group to be held at Vienna in March 1991 for five working days. The group would hold up to 10 meetings during that time. Conference servicing for the group would be provided in all languages. The group would approve its report and submit it to the ministerial meeting, which would consider the recommendations of the group on the future programme on crime prevention and criminal justice. The ministerial meeting would take place in September 1991 and would last for three days. There would be two plenary meetings and two working group meetings per day during the ministerial meeting. The meetings would be serviced in all languages. In the context of the preparation of the ministerial meeting, the report on implications of the programme to be proposed by the intergovernmental working group, as called for in operative paragraph 3, would be prepared by the Secretariat.

4. It is estimated that preparation and servicing of the session of the intergovernmental working group and the ministerial meeting, as well as preparation of the subject report, would require temporary assistance resources in 1991 of 12 work-months at the P-4 level, 6 work-months at the P-3 level and 12 work-months of secretarial support.

5. It is estimated that the costs of the requirements referred to in paragraph 4 above would amount to $160,900 under general temporary assistance.

6. The conference-servicing requirements in relation to activities of the intergovernmental working group and the ministerial meeting were estimated on the assumption that both meetings would take place at Vienna. On that assumption, the conference-servicing costs would amount to $387,500 at full cost broken down by type of activity and type of services as follows:

	Intergovernmental working group	Ministerial meeting
	$	$
(a) Pre-session documentation (24 pages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	33 100	33 100
(b) Meeting servicing (A, C, E, F, R, S)	66 800	80 100
(c) In-session documentation (32 pages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	43 100	43 100
(d) Post-session documentation (32 pages: A, C, E, F, R, S)	44 100	44 100
Total	187 100	200 400

7. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution 2, the approved programme of work under section 8 would require the following modifications:

Subprogramme 10. Analyses of trends in crime and assessment of crime prevention strategies

Programme element 10.1. United Nations surveys of trends in crime, operations of criminal justice systems and crime prevention strategies

New outputs:

(iii) Substantive servicing of meetings of the intergovernmental working group on the need for the creation of an effective international crime prevention and justice programme and assistance in preparation of its report (first quarter, 1991);

(iv) Report to the ministerial meeting on the implications of the programme to be proposed by the intergovernmental working group (third quarter, 1991);

(v) Substantive servicing of the ministerial meeting on the future crime prevention and criminal justice programme (third quarter, 1991).

8. It has been estimated that the requirements referred to in paragraph 5 above ($160,900) cannot be absorbed from existing resources and would represent additional requirements under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget.

9. The treatment of the estimates of conference-servicing requirements ($387,500) is explained in paragraph 6 above.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex III

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 3 ENTITLED "COMPUTERIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE"

1. Operative paragraphs 1 to 4 of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. Calls upon the Secretary-General, to the extent that the activities referred to in the present resolution cannot be undertaken within existing resources and with available expertise, to prepare proposals for submission to potential donors in the governmental, intergovernmental and private sectors, in possible consortium, to provide such funding and expertise; such proposals should include pilot projects to demonstrate the value and viability of such activities, and serve as a basis for ensuring long-term resource support from diverse sources;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the network of regional and interregional institutes, to strengthen the Global Crime and Criminal Justice Information Network by:

"(a) Developing and distributing appropriate publications, reports and newsletters;

"(b) Developing a directory of innovative programmes for the computerization of the administration of criminal justice;

"(c) Organizing regional and interregional meetings, seminars and workshops on a continuing basis;

"(d) Maintaining an up-to-date roster of individuals and organizations to form the basis of an international technical co-operation infrastructure;

"(e) Enhancing communication between Member States by utilizing an electronic information network;

"(f) Facilitating the exchange of criminal justice computer applications;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the network of regional and interregional institutes, to establish a technical co-operation programme for the systematization and computerization of criminal justice in order to offer training, assess needs, formulate and execute specific projects, and to report on the results achieved to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

"4. Further requests the Secretary-General to establish an international group of experts, which would be supported by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, would report regularly to the Secretary-General, and would have interregional representation and responsibility for:

"(a) Reviewing and assessing national experiences in the computerization of criminal justice;

"(b) Overseeing the establishment of the technical co-operation programme;

"(c) Monitoring the activities of the technical co-operation programme;

"(d) Informing Member States of the potential availability of funds and services from various donors in the governmental, intergovernmental and private sectors;

"(e) Informing such donors of the needs of Member States for assistance;

"(f) Consulting with relevant experts in the private sector in the field of criminal justice;"

2. The activities referred to in the draft resolution are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised, a/ and would fall under section 8 (Activities on global social development issues) of the 1990-1991 programme budget. b/ They have not been programmed for the current biennium and thus represent new activities.

3. The activities referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 of the draft resolution are essentially operational and as such should be funded from extrabudgetary resources. It is not possible at the present stage, however, to make a precise estimation of the related operational requirements. During 1991, the elaboration of the programme, including detailed cost estimates and activities based on a clearly elaborated set of priorities, will be prepared and submitted for review to the international group of experts referred to in operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution. Those resources would be sought through the preparation during 1991 of proposals for submission to potential donors, including resources for the international group of experts, the first meeting of which is expected to take place in 1992. It is estimated that preparation of the programme would require six work-months of consultancy services (including travel) amounting to $35,000 and funds for the purchase and activating of electronic data processing equipment in the amount of $19,000. Those requirements would be financed from extrabudgetary resources, while overall co-ordination and direction of the programme would be provided by existing staff.

4. As regards to modification of the approved activities resulting from the draft resolution, it is estimated that the following new activities should be added to the approved programme of work under the current programme budget:

Subprogramme 12. Substantive support of technical co-operation activities

Programme element 12.1. Substantive support for technical co-operation projects

Preparation of a programme for the systemization and computerization of criminal justice (1991).

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex IV

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 4 ENTITLED "UNITED NATIONS STANDARD MINIMUM RULES FOR NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (TOKYO RULES)"

1. Operative paragraphs 8 and 11 of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to prepare a commentary to the Tokyo Rules, which is to be submitted to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its twelfth session for approval and further dissemination, paying special attention to the legal safeguards, the implementation of the Rules and the development of similar guidelines at the regional level;

...

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to take steps, as appropriate, to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the Tokyo Rules, including their transmission to Governments, interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other parties concerned;"

2. The activities referred to above are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), programme 1, subprogramme 11 (Guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised. a/ They would fall under section 8 (Activities on global social development issues), subprogramme 11 (Guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice), programme element 11.1 (Treatment of offenders) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. b/ The activities in question are not programmed, however, in the current programme budget and thus represent new activities under section 8.

3. The preparation of the commentary referred to in operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution would require consultancy services amounting to $5,000. The dissemination of the Tokyo Rules, requested in operative paragraph 11 of the draft resolution, would be accommodated from within the overall resources programmed under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget. The implementation of these Rules, requested in operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution, would require related monitoring on the part of the United Nations during the 1992-1993 biennium.

4. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution 4, the approved programme of work under section 8 would require the following modification:

Subprogramme 11. Guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice

Programme element 11.1. Treatment of offenders

New output:

(iv) Commentary to the Tokyo Rules for review by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its twelfth session (fourth quarter, 1991).

5. The costs of consultancy services referred to in paragraph 3 above ($5,000), could not be accommodated from within the existing resources under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget and would thus represent a new requirement for the biennium 1990-1991 under that section. The resources required for the monitoring of the implementation of the Rules would be dealt with in the context of the 1992-1993 proposed programme budget under section 8.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex V

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 6 ENTITLED "UNITED NATIONS GUIDELINES FOR THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (RIYADH GUIDELINES)"

1. Operative paragraphs 5 to 8 of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"5. Requests the Secretary-General and invites Member States to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the text of the Guidelines in all of the official languages of the United Nations;

"6. Further requests the Secretary-General and invites all relevant United Nations offices and interested institutions, in particular, the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as individual experts, to make a concerted effort to promote the application of the Guidelines;

"7. Also requests the Secretary-General to intensify research on particular situations of social risk and on the exploitation of children, including the use of children as instruments of criminality, with a view to developing comprehensive countermeasures and to report to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders thereon;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to issue a composite manual on juvenile justice standards, containing the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), the United Nations Guidelines on the Prevention of Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines), and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty, and a set of full commentaries on their provisions;"

2. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), programme 1, subprogramme 11 (Guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised, a/ and would fall under section 8 (Activities on global social development issues), subprogramme 11 (Guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice), programme element 11.3 (Juvenile justice) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. b/

3. The dissemination of the text of the Guidelines, requested in operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution would be implemented from within the overall resources programmed under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget.

4. As regards the issuance of the composite manual, it is estimated that it would require the preparation of a full set of commentaries on the juvenile justice standards during 1991 as requested in operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution. For that purpose, consultancy services would be required in 1991 at a cost of $5,000. That activity would be continued through 1992 and the subject manual would be issued in 1993 for dissemination to Member States.

5. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution 4, the approved programme of work under section 8 would require the following modification:

Subprogramme 11. Guidelines and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice

Programme element 11.3. Juvenile justice

Preparation of commentaries to the Beijing Rules, the Riyadh Guidelines and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty for use by Member States (fourth quarter, 1991).

6. The costs of consultancy services referred to in paragraph 4 ($5,000) above cannot be accommodated from within the existing resources under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget and would thus constitute a new requirement for the current biennium under that section. The related requirements for the biennium 1992-1993 would be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budget for that biennium under section 8.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex VI

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 9 ENTITLED "INSTRUMENTAL USE OF CHILDREN IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES"

1. Operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. Requests Member States and the Secretary-General to take measures with a view to formulating programmes to deal with the problem of the instrumental use of children in criminal activities and to take effective action, including the following:

"(a) To undertake research and a systematic analysis of the phenomenon;

"(b) To develop training and awareness-raising activities in order to make law enforcement and other justice personnel, as well as policy makers, sensitive to those situations of social risk which cause children to be manipulated by adults in order to cause them to engage in crime;

"(c) To take measures in combating criminality with a view to ensuring that appropriate sanctions be applied to adults who are the instigators and authors of crimes, rather than on the children involved who themselves are victims of criminality by virtue of their being exposed to crime;

"(d) To develop comprehensive policies, programmes and effective preventive and remedial measures, in order to eliminate the involvement and exploitation of children by adults in criminal activities;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to study the situation in different countries and to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;"

2. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), programme 1, subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised, a/ and fall under section 8 (Activities on global social development issues), subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development), programme element 9.2 (Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. b/

3. These activities would include the formulation of a programme dealing with problems highlighted in the draft resolution and the issuance of the related

report, and would require, in 1991, consultancy services at a cost of $5,000. The programme, as elaborated, would be undertaken during the biennium 1992-1993 and beyond.

4. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution 9, the approved programme of work under section 8 would require the following modification:

Subprogramme 9. Crime prevention policy in the context of development

Programme element 9.2. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development

Preparation of a programme to deal with the problem of the instrumental use of children in criminal activities (1991).

5. The costs of consultancy services referred to in paragraph 3 above ($5,000), cannot be accommodated from within the existing resources under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget and would thus constitute additional requirements for the current biennium under that section. The resources required for implementation of the draft resolution during future bienniums would be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budgets for those bienniums.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex VII

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 10 ENTITLED "MODEL TREATY ON EXTRADITION"

1. Operative paragraphs 1 and 8 of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. "Adopts the Model Treaty on Extradition contained in the annex to the present resolution as a useful framework that could be of assistance to States interested in negotiating and concluding bilateral agreements aimed at improving co-operation in matters of crime prevention and criminal justice;

...

"8. Invites Member States, on request, to make available to the Secretary-General the provisions of their extradition legislation enabling these to be made available to such Member States desiring to enact or further develop legislation in this field."

2. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), programme 1, subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised. a/ They would fall under section 8 (Activities on global social development issues), subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development), programme element 9.2 (Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. b/ However, those activities are not programmed in the current programme budget and thus represent new activities under section 8.

3. The above activities would require the soliciting of information from Member States, the establishment of a data base, the collection and storage of information, as well as the operation and maintenance of the information system for furnishing Member States with the information upon request. This would require the support of three work-months at the P-3 level, annually, beginning in 1991.

4. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution 10, the approved programme of work under section 8 would require the following modification:

Subprogramme 9. Crime prevention policy in the context of development

Programme element 9.2. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development

New output:

(v) Provision of data to Member States on extradition legislation (1991).

5. The costs associated with staff requirements at the P-3 level for a three-month period in 1991 would amount to $9,300 for salary and common staff costs. It is estimated that those costs cannot be absorbed and thus represent new requirements under section 8 for the current biennium. The requirements for related services during the biennium 1992-1993 would be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budget for that biennium.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex VIII

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 11 ENTITLED "MODEL TREATY ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS"

1. Operative paragraphs 1 and 8 of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. Adopts the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters together with its Optional Protocol, contained in the annex to the present resolution, as a useful framework that could be of assistance to States interested in negotiating and concluding bilateral agreements aimed at improving co-operation in matters of crime prevention and criminal justice;

...

"8. Invites Member States, on request, to make available to the Secretary-General the provisions of their legislation on mutual assistance in criminal matters enabling these to be made available to such Member States desiring to enact or further develop legislation in this field."

2. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), programme 1, subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised. a/ They would fall under section 8 (Activities on global social development issues), subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development), programme element 9.2 (Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. b/ However, those activities are not programmed in the current programme budget and thus represent new activities under section 8.

3. The activities referred to above would require the soliciting of information from Member States, the establishment of a data base, the collection and storage of information, as well as the operation and maintenance of the information system for furnishing Member States with the information upon request. This would require the support of three work-months at the P-3 level annually beginning in 1991.

4. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution 11, the approved programme of work under section 8 would require the following modification:

Subprogramme 9. Crime prevention policy in the context of development

Programme element 9.2. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development

New output:

(vi) Provision of data to Member States on legislation on mutual assistance in criminal matters (1991).

5. The costs associated with staff requirements at the P-3 level for a three-month period in 1991 would amount to $9,300 for salary and common staff costs. It is estimated that those costs cannot be absorbed and thus represent new requirements under section 8 for the current biennium. The requirements for related services during the biennium 1992-1993 would be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budget for that biennium.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex IX

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 12 ENTITLED "MODEL TREATY ON THE TRANSFER OF PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL MATTERS"

1. Operative paragraphs 1 and 6 of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. Adopts the Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters, contained in the annex to the present resolution, as a useful framework that could be of assistance to States interested in negotiating and concluding bilateral or multilateral treaties aimed at improving co-operation in matters of crime prevention and criminal justice;

...

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to assist Member States, at their request, in the development of treaties on the transfer of proceedings in criminal matters and to report regularly thereon to the Committee."

2. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), programme 1, subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised. a/ They would fall under section 8 (Activities on global social development issues), subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development), programme element 9.2 (Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. b/ However, those activities are not programmed in the current programme budget and thus represent new activities under section 8.

3. The above activities would require the soliciting of information from Member States, the establishment of a data base, the collection and storage of information, as well as the operation and maintenance of the information system for furnishing Member States with information upon request. This would require the support of three work-months at the P-3 level annually beginning in 1991.

4. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution 12, the approved programme of work under section 8 would require the following modification:

Subprogramme 9. Crime prevention policy in the context of development

Programme element 9.2. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development

New output:

(vii) Provision of data to Member States on legislation on transfer of proceedings in criminal matters (1991).

5. The costs associated with staff requirements at the P-3 level for a three-month period in 1991 would amount to $9,300 for salary and common staff costs. It is estimated that those costs cannot be absorbed and thus represent new requirements under section 8 for the current biennium. The requirements for related services during the biennium 1992-1993 would be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budget for that biennium.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex X

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 13 ENTITLED "MODEL TREATY ON THE TRANSFER OF SUPERVISION OF OFFENDERS CONDITIONALLY SENTENCED OR CONDITIONALLY RELEASED"

1. Operative paragraphs 1 and 6 of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. Adopts the Model Treaty on the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released, contained in the annex to the present resolution, as a useful framework that could be of assistance to States interested in negotiating and concluding bilateral or multilateral treaties aimed at improving co-operation in matters of crime prevention and criminal justice;

...

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to assist Member States, at their request, in the development of treaties on the transfer of supervision of offenders conditionally sentenced or conditionally released and to report regularly thereon to the Committee."

2. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), programme 1, subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised. a/ They would fall under section 8 (Activities on global social development issues), subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development), programme element 9.2 (Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. b/ However, those activities are not programmed in the current programme budget and thus represent new activities under section 8.

3. The above activities would require the soliciting of information from Member States, the establishment of a data base, the collection and storage of information, as well as the operation and maintenance of the information system for furnishing Member States with the information upon request. This would require the support of three work-months at the P-3 level annually beginning in 1991.

4. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution 13, the approved programme of work under section 8 would require the following modification:

Subprogramme 9. Crime prevention policy in the context of development

Programme element 9.2. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development

New output:

(viii) Provision of data to Member States on legislation on transfer of supervision of offenders conditionally sentenced or conditionally released (1991).

5. The costs associated with staff requirements at the P-3 level for a three-month period in 1991 would amount to $9,300 for salary and common staff costs. It is estimated that those costs cannot be absorbed and thus represent new requirements under section 8 for the current biennium. The requirements for related services during the biennium 1992-1993 would be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budget for that biennium.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

b/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex XI

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION 15 ENTITLED "EIGHTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS"

1. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 11 and 13 of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would:

> "Request the Secretary-General to use his best endeavours to translate into action, as appropriate, the resolutions recommended by the Congress for adoption by the General Assembly and to provide adequate follow-up of the other resolutions unanimously adopted by the Congress, and to do so in accordance with the priorities indicated by the Congress; (para. 11)
>
> "Request the Secretary-General to consider including in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, programme and resources proposals to assist with the long-term solutions of the problems posed by the implementation of existing mandates;" (para. 13)

2. It should be recalled that, in addition to recommending 13 resolutions for adoption by the General Assembly as contained in chapter I, section A, of its report, a/ the Eighth Congress adopted 33 resolutions, as contained in chapter I, sections B and C, of that report. Upon a review of the scope of activities called for under those resolutions, it has been estimated that a number of them would have implications for the 1990-1991 approved programme of work in terms of additional activities to be implemented during the current biennium. Those resolutions are the following:

(a) Resolution 1: Prevention of urban crime;

(b) Resolution 6: Use of automated information exchange to combat crimes against movable cultural property;

(c) Resolution 15: Organized crime;

(d) Resolution 18: Infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in prison;

(e) Resolution 24: Prevention and control of organized crime;

(f) Resolution 25: Terrorist criminal activities.

3. The activities approved by the Eighth Congress in the above resolutions are covered under chapter 21 (Social development and humanitarian affairs), subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991), as revised. b/ They would fall under section 8 (Activities on global social development issues),

subprogramme 9 (Crime prevention policy in the context of development), programme element 9.2 (Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development) and subprogramme 10 (Analyses of trends in crime and assessment of crime prevention strategies), programme element 10.1 (United Nations surveys of trends in crime, operations of criminal justice systems and crime prevention strategies) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. c/ However, those activities are not programmed in the current programme budget and thus represent new activities under section 8.

4. The implementation of resolutions 1, 6, 15 and 24 would require soliciting of specific information from Member States, the establishment, operation and updating of related data banks; and the provision to Member States, upon request, of such data in order for them to develop and enhance national legislation in the respective fields. It is estimated that the above activities would require, effective 1991, additional staff resources equivalent to one established P-3 post, whose incumbent would be responsible for the implementation of the above activities in the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat. The related additional 1991 costs would amount to $37,100 for salary and common staff costs. Furthermore, an amount of $7,600 would be required under section 31 (Staff assessment) to be offset by an equal amount of income under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

5. It is further estimated that implementation of resolution 18 entitled "Infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in prison" would require the Secretariat to undertake the elaboration of guidelines for the institutional and clinical management of the HIV-infected prisoners and those with AIDS and assist Member States, upon request, in developing national AIDS prevention and control programmes for the prison population. The implementation of resolution 25 entitled "Terrorist criminal activities" would require the Secretariat, in co-operation with specialized agencies, to prepare periodic reports in compliance with existing international conventions, to be made available for international circulation. The first such report is to be prepared in 1991.

6. The activities mentioned in paragraph 5 above would require general temporary assistance resources for 1991 of three work-months at the P-3 level, amounting to $18,500.

7. It is understood that the activities described in paragraphs 4 and 5 above would need to be continued beyond the biennium 1990-1991. The resources required for their implementation in the future would be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budgets for those bienniums.

8. Should the General Assembly decide to approve draft resolution 15, the following additional activities would have to be added to the approved programme of work for the 1990-1991 biennium under section 8:

Subprogramme 9. Crime prevention policy in the context of development

Programme element 9.2. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development

New outputs:

(ix) Provision of data to Member States on existing legislation in the fields of prevention and control of organized crime, urban crime and crime against movable cultural property (1991);

(x) Report on compliance with international conventions against terrorism (1991).

Subprogramme 10. Analyses of trends in crime and assessment of the crime prevention strategies

Programme element 10.1. United Nations surveys of trends in crime, operations of criminal justice systems and crime prevention strategies

Preparation of guidelines for the institutional and clinical management of HIV-infected prisoners and those with AIDS (1991).

9. The additional 1991 resources required for implementation of the above activities would amount to $55,600 and cannot be absorbed from within the resources approved under section 8 of the 1990-1991 programme budget. They would thus represent new requirements for the current biennium.

Notes

a/ A/CONF.144/28.

b/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6); and ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

c/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

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PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Programme budget implications of draft decision A/C.3/45/L.62

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft decision

1. At its 58th meeting, on 30 November 1990, the Third Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.77, the annex to which would contain the draft International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

2. The Third Committee had before it a statement of programme budget implications in document A/C.3/45/L.97.

3. In the statement, the Secretary-General stated his understanding that in the light of paragraph 7 of article 72 of the draft Convention, which stated that the Secretary-General of the United Nations should provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the costs associated with its implementation should be met from the regular budget of the Organization. The programme budget implications statement contained an outline of the implications of the implementation of the Convention for the regular budget.

B. Activities required under the draft Convention

4. Should the draft Convention be adopted, various activities, as described below, would need to be undertaken upon the entry into force of the Convention.

1. Meetings of the States parties to the Convention

5. In accordance with article 72 of the draft Convention, a Committee on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families would be established. It would consist of 14 experts elected at the meetings of States parties who would serve in their personal capacity. The election of the 14 members of the Committee would take place in two stages.

6. The first meeting of the States parties, at which 10 members of the Committee would be elected, would be convened for one day by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters in 1992 or no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of the Convention.

7. The second meeting of States parties, at which the four additional members of the Committee would be elected, would be convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters for one day in 1993 or no later than six months after the entry into force of the Convention for the forty-first State party. Subsequent meetings of States parties would be convened by the Secretary-General at biennial intervals.

2. Sessions of the Committee

8. Under article 75 of the draft Convention, the Committee would meet annually; the meetings of the Committee would normally be held at United Nations Headquarters. The Secretary-General, subject to the entry into force of the Convention and the election of the Committee members, intends to convene the first regular session of the Committee for a period of three weeks during the second half of 1992 at the United Nations Office at Geneva. It should be noted, however, that even though article 75 states that the meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters, the Secretary-General believes that the principles embodied in General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 should be observed and that, consequently, the Committee should meet at the headquarters of its substantive secretariat, i.e. Geneva, and this should be reflected in the calendar of conferences for future bienniums.

9. At its first regular session, the Committee would be expected, inter alia, to consider and adopt its rules of procedure in accordance with article 75 of the Convention, to consider and approve general guidelines for the submission of reports by States parties and to take decisions on matters relevant to the organization of its future work and the preparation of its annual report to the General Assembly. Travel and subsistence costs would be required to be paid to the 10 members of the Committee and subsequently to the four additional members.

3. Processing of reports submitted by States parties to the Convention

10. Under article 73 of the draft Convention, States parties would undertake to submit through the Secretary-General for consideration by the Committee reports on the legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures that they have taken to give effect to the provisions of the Convention within one year after the entry into force of the Convention for the State party concerned and thereafter every five years and whenever the Committee may so request. Under article 74, the Committee would also submit a report on its activities every year to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Convention, containing its own considerations and recommendations, based, in particular, on the examination of the reports and any observations presented by States parties.

4. Consideration by the Committee of inter-State disputes

11. In accordance with article 76 of the draft Convention, a State party to the Convention may at any time declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State party claims that another State party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention. Subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions and the lapse of the required time-limits, the Committee shall deal with the matter referred to it and submit its report thereon to the States parties concerned. The provisions of that article shall come into force when 10 States parties to the Convention have made a declaration under paragraph 1 of the article.

5. Handling communications from individuals

12. As provided for under article 77 of the draft Convention, a State party to the Convention may at any time declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim that their individual rights as established by the Convention have been violated by the State party concerned. The Committee shall consider communications received under this article in closed meetings and shall forward its views to the State party concerned and to the individual. The provisions of that article shall come into force when 10 States parties to the Convention have made the declaration under paragraph 1 of the article.

C. Resource requirements

13. The adequate provision to the States parties and to the Committee of the necessary reports and of substantive services for the respective meetings and sessions could not be ensured without additional staffing resources being made available to the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat. It is envisaged that in order to implement the supervisory procedures in respect of the Convention, three posts in the Professional category (one P-4, one P-3 and one P-2) and two posts in the General Service category would be necessary. The work involved in

servicing the sessions of the Committee, including the processing and submission to the Committee of the reports submitted by States parties to the Convention, would require three posts (one P-4, one P-2 and one General Service). The other two posts (one P-3 and one General Service) would be involved in the handling of communications from individuals as well as servicing the Committee when it deals with this item.

14. However, in view of the fact that the Convention is not expected to enter into force until 1992, these additional posts would not be required in 1991 and would therefore be requested in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. Should the Convention enter into force earlier, arrangements would be made for the provision of temporary assistance to the Centre and reported in the context of the final budget performance report for the biennium 1990-1991.

15. Under article 72, paragraph 8, the members of the Committee established under the Convention would receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the General Assembly may decide. In determining the level of such emoluments and the related terms and conditions, the Assembly may wish to be guided by its resolutions 35/218 of 17 December 1980 and 44/201 A of 21 December 1989, section VII. Under the terms of resolution 35/218, an amount of $5,000 per year is provided to the Chairman and $3,000 per year to each of the members of the Human Rights Committee, which would appear to have been entrusted with functions similar to those that would be entrusted to the Committee under this Convention. Members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child also receive, as decided by the Assembly in its resolution 44/201 A, similar emoluments. Subject to a decision by the Assembly, these amounts would be included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

16. The full cost of requirements to undertake the activities contained in section B above is estimated as follows:

	1992 $	1993 $
(a) Conference-servicing costs		
(i) Meetings of States parties (including provision of summary records)	98 500	102 100
(ii) Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (including provision of summary records)	662 500	908 900
Total (a)	761 000	1 011 000

	1992 $	1993 $
(b) Other costs		
(i) Travel and subsistence of the members of the Committee for a session of 3 weeks (10 members in 1992 and 14 members in 1993)	73 000	102 000
(ii) Emoluments for the members (10 members in 1992 and 14 members in 1993)	32 000	44 000
(iii) Staffing requirements (1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2 and 2 General Service (Other levels))	362 300	362 300
Total (b)	467 300	508 300

D. Summary

17. The meetings of States parties and the sessions of the Committee will be included in the draft calendar of conferences for the biennium 1992-1993. The estimates of conference-servicing costs indicated in paragraph 16 above and detailed in annexes I and II, respectively, to the present document are based on the theoretical assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent conference-servicing capacity under section 29 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and that additional resources would be required for temporary assistance for meetings. The extent to which the Organization's permanent capacity needs to be supplemented by temporary assistance resources can be determined only in the light of the proposed calendar of conferences for 1992-1993. It is intended to continue in 1992-1993 the practice of including in the proposed programme budget the level of resources for temporary assistance for meetings estimated on the basis of previous experience in order to accommodate not only meetings known at the time of the budget preparation but also meetings that would be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings and conferences in the biennium 1992-1993 is consistent with the pattern of meetings in previous years.

18. In conclusion, therefore, should the draft Convention be adopted, additional provisions would be included in the proposed programme budget for 1992-1993 as indicated in paragraph 16 above.

Annex I

ESTIMATED COSTS OF CONFERENCE SERVICING OF THE MEETINGS OF STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES

	1992 $	1993 $
I. Pre-session documentation		
(50 pages, 5 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	49 900	51 300
II. Meeting servicing		
(Interpretation, 2 meetings: A,C,E,F,R,S)	9 400	9 900
III. Post-session documentation		
(10 pages, 1 document: A,C,F,F,R,S)	9 500	9 700
Total	68 800	70 900
Summary records		
(2 meetings: A,C,E,F,R,S)	29 700	31 200
Total	98 500	102 100

Annex II

ESTIMATED COST OF CONFERENCE SERVICING OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES

	1992 $	1993 $
I. Pre-session documentation		
1992: (60 pages, 6 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	56 500	
1993: (200 pages, 20 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)		193 900
II. Meeting servicing		
(Interpretation, 30 meetings: A,C,E,F,R,S)	149 200	153 600
III. In-session documentation		
(1992: 50 pages, 5 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	46 000	
(1993: 100 pages, 10 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)		94 900
IV. Post-session documentation		
(1992: 50 pages, 1 document: A,C,E,F,R,S)	44 800	
(1993: 100 pages, 1 document: A,C,E,F,R,S)		91 900
Total	296 500	534 300
Summary records		
(30 meetings: A,C,E,F,R,S)	366 000	374 600
Total	662 500	908 900

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Programme budget implications of revised draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.73/Rev.1

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. At its 59th meeting, on 30 November 1990, the Third Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.73/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote. A statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.73 was before the Committee in document A/C.3/45/L.98.

2. Under the terms of revised draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.73/Rev.1, as orally revised, the General Assembly would:

(a) Decide to convene at a high level a World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 (operative para. 1);

(b) Decide to establish a Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, which should be open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers, in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly (operative para. 2);

(c) Also decide that the Preparatory Committee should have the mandate to make proposals for the consideration of the General Assembly regarding the agenda, date, duration, venue of and participation at the Conference, the preparatory meetings and activities at the international, regional and national levels and the desirable studies and other documentation (operative para. 3);

(d) Instruct the Preparatory Committee to deal with the substantive preparation of the Conference in accordance with the goals and objectives of the Conference as set out in operative paragraph 1 and bearing in mind the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session (operative para. 5);

(e) Decide that the Preparatory Committee should hold a five-day session at Geneva in September 1991 (operative para. 6);

(f) Also decide, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987 and without prejudice to the overall level of resources adopted by the Assembly for 1990-1991 and the agreed proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1992-1993, that the preparatory process and the Conference itself should be funded through the regular budget of the United Nations, without any implications for the programmes provided for under section 23 of the budget, and invites contributions of extrabudgetary resources to meet, inter alia, the cost of participation of representatives of least developed countries in the preparatory meetings and the Conference itself (operative para. 7);

(g) Encourage the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the chairmen or other designated members of human rights expert bodies as well as special and thematic rapporteurs and chairmen or designated members of working groups to take part in the work of the Preparatory Committee (operative para. 9);

(h) Also request the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General for the Conference from within the Secretariat and to provide the Preparatory Committee with all necessary assistance (operative para. 12).

B. Activities by which the proposed request would be implemented

3. Should the resolution be adopted, the Secretary-General would convene, as requested, the Preparatory Committee for five days during September 1991 at Geneva. At that time, the Preparatory Committee would make proposals for the consideration of the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session regarding the agenda, date, duration, venue of and participation at the Conference, the preparatory meetings and activities at the international, regional and national levels and the desirable studies and other documentation.

4. The cost of holding the session of the Preparatory Committee in September 1991 is estimated at $369,400, based on the following assumptions:

(a) The session would be of five days' duration;

(b) There would be 250 pages of pre-session documentation, 60 pages of in-session documentation, and 32 pages of post-session documentation;

(c) The languages of the Preparatory Committee would be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

5. This would also require an exception to paragraph 6 of section I of General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, whereby the Assembly reaffirmed its instruction to all its subsidiary organs to complete their reports for the following session of the Assembly no later than 1 September and, where necessary, to report to the Assembly in addenda to the reports of the organs concerned any activity undertaken after the adoption of such reports.

6. These estimates of conference-servicing costs, indicated in paragraph 4 above, are based on the theoretical assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent conference-servicing capacity under section 29, Conference and Library services, of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, and that additional resources would be required for temporary assistance for meetings. The extent to which the Organization's permanent capacity needs to be supplemented by temporary assistance resources can be determined only in the light of the proposed calendar of conferences for 1990-1991. However, as indicated in paragraph 29.5 of the programme budget, the 1990-1991 level of resources for temporary assistance for meetings was estimated on the basis of previous experience to accommodate not only meetings that are programmed, but also additional meetings. In other words, provision was made in the programme budget not only for meetings known at the time of budget preparation but also for meetings that would be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings and conferences in the biennium 1990-1991 was consistent with the pattern of meetings in past years. On that basis, it is estimated that no additional resources would be required under section 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 as a result of the adoption of the draft resolution.

C. Additional requirements

7. It is clear that there would be additional requirements in 1992 and 1993. It is not, however, feasible at this stage to ascertain with any degree of precision the additional requirements that would arise in respect of the implementation of the present draft resolution, given that the preparatory process for the Conference would not be defined until after the first session of the Preparatory Committee. The Secretary-General would be in a better position to assess such requirements after the decisions to be made by the Preparatory Committee at its first session in September 1991, especially regarding the preparatory meetings and activities at the international, regional and national levels and the nature and extent of the participation of the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights and the chairmen or other designated members of human rights expert bodies, as well as special and thematic rapporteurs and chairmen or designated members of working groups in the work of the Preparatory Committee.

8. It can nevertheless be reasonably expected that it will be necessary to strengthen the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat through the addition of staff on a temporary basis and resources for travel and consultants. It can also be expected that resources will be required by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat for a public information programme in support of the preparatory activities and the Conference itself. While not wishing to prejudge the outcome of the first session of the Preparatory Committee, nor to establish a predetermined target for or limit the level of resources for the Conference and its preparatory process, it would be the intention of the Secretary-General to include, in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, a provision of $1.5 million to provide for such requirements as would arise out of the first session of the Preparatory Committee.

D. Summary

9. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt revised draft resolution A/C.3/45/L.73/Rev.1, as orally revised, no additional appropriations would be required for 1990-1991. A sum of $1.5 million would be included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to provide for such additional requirements as would be identified on the basis of decisions to be made by the Preparatory Committee at its session in September 1991.